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ABSTRACT

Activities of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) in 1976 included a series of initiatives designed to promote, improve, and systematise the provision of library and information services on a nation-wide basis. This report discusses work in the area of (1) bibliographical services--work in progress, control of Australian government documents; (2) national information resources--availability of Australian government publications, depository holdings of international organizations; (3) library services--federal aid to public libraries, copyright, inter-library loans and photocopying, communications costs; and (4) efforts towards resource sharing. Activities of the Council and its Committees are outlined, and reports from the Working Parties on Bibliography, Information Resources, Research and Development, Systems and Communications, and User Needs are appended. (BBH)

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LIBRARY SERVICES FOR AUSTRALIA

THE WORK OF AACOBS

1976

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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INTRODUCTION

In terms of the environment for library development, 1976 was a year of high significance for the Council, as indeed for the nation. It was a year in which a succession of initiatives was undertaken designed to promote, improve and systematise the provision of library and information services on a nation-wide basis. The tragedy of 1976 was that the financial difficulties of the time should have assumed coincidentally such a formidable aspect. As the year ended it was difficult for the Council to view the future other than with diminished optimism, despite the high expectations generated early in the year and continually re-aroused as it proceeded.

The high point for libraries for the nation was clearly the presentation in February of *Public libraries in Australia*, the eagerly awaited report of the Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries. Of considerable interest and importance was the first open discussion, in February, of the National Library's report on the *Development of resource sharing networks* followed by the more specific proposals relating to *BIBDATA* and to a network in industrial information. In 1976 Australian libraries secured their first real working experience with network operation, as on-line consultation of the MEDLINE data base at Canberra became available in several States. The year ended with the announcement by the Prime Minister of a Committee of Inquiry into Education and Training. This investigation, if it is to be effective, can not fail to note the central importance of the whole range of libraries and information services, not only those provided by formal institutions of education and training. It must be expected that the Committee will comment on the effectiveness and the needs of those services.

The report which follows should be seen against this background of considerable planning activity at the national level in those areas in which AACOBs has both a responsibility and a competence to offer advice. It must be read, however, in full awareness of the delays and discouragements that have attended the implementation of the plans developed and the proposals advanced.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES

The Working Party on Bibliography has again been active in this area during 1976. Its pamphlet, *Preparing a Bibliography*, mentioned in the 1975 report, was published by the National Library in April and has been so well received that stocks are almost exhausted. The Working Party is in the process of preparing a brochure on bibliographical guidelines for editors of serial publications and has completed a draft for consideration early in 1977.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC WORK IN PROGRESS

In 1975, the Working Party established a Register of bibliographic work in progress, maintained on its behalf by La Trobe University Library. In November the Register totalled 100 entries, all but 15 of which are Australian. Arrangements were made during the year to enable instalments from the Register to be published in issues of *ANSOL News* at approximately six-monthly intervals and it is hoped this will stimulate further interest.

The field of Fine Arts bibliography also came under the Working Party's eye during the year when, as part of its enquiries into the establishment of an archival collection for Australian art, it distributed a questionnaire to obtain information on existing activities in the field of art bibliography in Australia. A short list of Fine Arts bibliographies in progress was assembled as a result of this questionnaire and the Working Party hopes to have a report of its activities and the list of bibliographies published in *Art in Australia*.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

It did not prove possible for the Working Party to organise a conference on bibliography in 1976 and, in accordance with the direction of the Council, it examined the possibility of mounting such a conference or seminar in 1977. It decided reluctantly that such an undertaking is still not feasible and is in the process of assembling the papers received for the conference as an initial survey of the bibliographical coverage of selected subject fields. The Working Party hopes to publish this and future surveys to assist the Australian scholarly community.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTROL OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

AACOBS continues to be active in this as in all aspects to do with the availability and control of Australian government publications. Acting on a suggestion from Mr Borchardt that there was a need for a special AACOBs body to consider important problems relating to these publications, Standing Committee established a task force for a term, to look at specific problems in the area of government publications. It defined the task force's first area of concern as being the present position of bibliographical control over federal and state government publications. The membership of the task force has been finalised and Standing Committee expects to have its preliminary report early in 1977.

NATIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCES

Much of AACOBS activity in this area during 1976 has been the concern of the Working Party on Information Resources. It has continued to collect statistics relating to information resources in all types of libraries for inclusion in its annual report to Council. A sub-committee of two of its members is engaged in monitoring book and serial prices through their institutions as part of the Working Party's study of measures that can be taken to offset the effects of inflation on libraries' books budgets. The Working Party is also continuing its efforts to establish a scanning mechanism covering new titles indexed in the major indexing and abstracting services, to be followed by steps to have these titles acquired by an Australian library. Other of its activities are reported separately elsewhere in this report.

SURVEYS

1976 saw the completion of the Working Party on Information Resources' survey of blanket orders operated by Australian libraries. The preliminary edition of the list of such orders has been selectively distributed to AACOBS members' libraries and others.

The Working Party is also considering the usefulness of attempting to arrange a microfilming project on the most requested Australian journals indexed in *APAIS*, *Education index* and *Australian science index*, with the idea that this service would enable small libraries not otherwise able to do so, to back up the index with copies of the journals. To this end, the Working Party has approached a number of individual libraries and bodies representing libraries for a list of the journals indexed in the three services for which they experience most requests. The results of this survey will be considered by the Working Party early in 1977.

Two major surveys of inter-library lending policies and practice were set in train late in 1976 by the Working Parties on Information Resources and Systems and Communications. The Working Party on Information Resources had undertaken a pilot study in 1975 to test its questionnaire to obtain information on the materials that libraries do not lend readily. Some two hundred and sixty libraries were approached in the full survey and it is hoped that the information obtained on current inter-library lending practices will enable the production of a small guide and will help to indicate any hindrances to the

efficient sharing of resources among Australian libraries.

The Working Party on Systems and Communications is attempting to obtain information on libraries' practice and intentions in charging for the provision of photocopies and inter-library loans, prior to presenting a specification for a research project into the entire question of inter-library loans. Both Working Parties will be analysing the results of their surveys at meetings during 1977.

AVAILABILITY OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Previous reports have documented AACOBs continuing efforts to ensure that this important information resource is readily available to the community. As mentioned in the 1975 report, Standing Committee asked a sub-committee of Mr D.H. Borchardt and Mr R.F. Doust to prepare proposals for a consultant's investigation of the problems of access and availability in relation to government publications.

Standing Committee, with the advice of Mr Borchardt, endorsed the proposal in the report that a feasibility study should be undertaken prior to a full study of the access problem and has asked the Working Party on Bibliography to formulate a statement on the problem. Standing Committee approved a recommendation of the Working Party that an approach be made to an appropriate University department concerned with the administration of government, for financial support for the project. Mr Borchardt has since approached the Library Council of Victoria for financial assistance to mount an investigation into the availability and access to government publications in public libraries in Victoria, but no finance has so far been made available.

The Working Party on Information Resources, has been considering the problems posed by specialist publications, reports, studies and surveys, not only by government bodies, but by societies, consultants and community organisations, in an effort to improve their availability. Many of these are produced in limited quantities because it is not appreciated at the time that they are of value to libraries for use by the community. The Working Party considered that the significance of this type of publication might be highlighted by appropriate articles in the journals of various associations. An attempt has been made to have such an article published in two Australian public service journals as a first step.

A similar problem is being tackled by the Working Party on Research and Development. It is concerned about the non-availability of reports of government-sponsored research, either because the report is never released or, if released, is not published and not therefore easily accessible. The Working Party hopes to advise Standing Committee on this matter early in 1977.

DEPOSITORY HOLDINGS OF PUBLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

In 1975, Council instructed Standing Committee to ask the appropriate Working Party to gather information on the depository holdings of various international organisations for collation and publishing. Standing Committee accordingly asked the Working Party on Bibliography to define what would be needed in such a listing and to present detailed estimates of the cost of selecting and publishing the information. The Working Party has been made aware of a proposal by the Canberra College of Advanced Education to compile a directory of these depository collections and is advising the College on the project.

DISPOSAL OF DUPLICATES

A problem of long-standing concern to AACCBS has been that of the listing and disposal through clearing centres, of duplicate books and journals. Mr Bryan was asked to prepare a paper on the problem for Standing Committee to consider. His paper suggested that a possible solution would be the establishment of an Australian Duplicate Exchange Centre and recommended that a sub-committee be set up to consider the practicability of establishing such a centre. The sub-committee has prepared a report scheduled for Standing Committee's consideration early in the new year.

LIBRARY SERVICES

1976 saw AACOBS increasing its attempts to improve library services in Australia with the emphasis being on efforts to promote resource sharing among Australian libraries and a widening of its liaison and 'consciousness raising' activities.

The Working Party on Research and Development has again been prominent in activities to improve the library community's awareness of the importance of research in librarianship. It has established links with IFLA through one of its members, Miss Hagger, sitting on the IFLA Standing Advisory Committee on Library Theory and Research. Miss Hagger attended the 1976 meeting of this Committee and presented a paper on Library Theory and Research in Australia. Attempts have also been made to establish contact with a similar research group of FID. In connection with the wider dissemination of information on research generally, the Working Party was pleased to note the National Library's increased efforts in their collecting activities for the ISORID Register and the publishing of the information collected in issues of *ANSOL News*.

AACOBS was approached by the Bibliographical Services Committee of the Trustees of the National Library of New Zealand seeking to establish a regular link and exchange of documentation to the mutual benefit of both bodies. Standing Committee was happy to agree to the distribution of Council papers and Council and Standing Committee minutes to the New Zealand Committee. Moves are also afoot to make selected AACOBS papers more widely available through the National Library's Documentation Centre.

Additional AACOBS activities to improve library services include the Working Party on User Needs' plans to stage a Workshop on community libraries in the latter half of 1977 and recommendation on the features that should be found in such a library; co-operative efforts by the Working Party on Information Resources and Mr R. Store, a member of the Working Party on Research and Development, to produce a directory of children's literature collections in Australia and an investigation by the Working Party on User Needs of the extent to which regional community information needs are being met by existing agencies. This Working Party is also collecting information on user studies being undertaken in Australia and has already produced a preliminary list of Australian and overseas studies.

FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

As mentioned in the 1975 Report, the establishment in March 1975 of a Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries under the chairmanship of Mr Allan Horton was a significant event in the history of AACOBS' attempts to secure federal aid for public libraries and the formulation of a national libraries policy. Council considered the recommendations made by the Committee and referred them to Standing Committee for further discussion and appropriate action. Mr John Simkin, a Victorian public libraries representative on AACOBS was present during the discussion of the report at the September meeting of Standing Committee.

The Committee had already conveyed to the Department of Administrative Services its resolution on the need for adequate federal funding for public libraries if the services they offer to the community are to be upgraded. As a further step, approaches have been made to each State Library Council and Board seeking a statement of their position in relation to the Committee of Inquiry's report. The Chairman of Standing Committee has written a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, reinforcing the earlier call for federal funds for public libraries and asking that any overseeing authority to be established be of the kind outlined in the Committee's report. Further action will be considered in 1977 when replies have been received from the State library authorities and the Prime Minister.

In particular, Standing Committee is of the view that neither the National Library nor a department of the Commonwealth Government should have a role in overseeing assistance to public libraries but rather that this should be the responsibility of a body created by statute with specific responsibilities. Public libraries are too important to the maintenance of an informed democracy either to deny them a clear voice at the national level and federal funding, or to create a body within a department subject to political direction which could at some time in the future be tempted to use the propaganda potential of the public library or impose political censorship as a condition of aid.

COPYRIGHT

Another of AACOBS long-standing concerns has been in the area of copyright and in 1974 AACOBS made a submission on an aspect of this to the Copyright Law Committee on Reprographic Reproduction. As the report of the Committee was not released until December, 1976, AACOBS has not yet been able to discuss it. Council did, however, endorse a suggestion that a lobby be assembled in advance of the report to ensure that libraries interests are properly protected and asked Standing Committee to take appropriate

action to implement this. At its last meeting for 1976, Standing Committee was informed that the Attorney-General had invited comment on the Report until 1st March, 1977. Dr Chandler indicated that the National Library would be willing to provide the venue for an AACOBS seminar to discuss the report and Mr Horton and Mr Bryan were authorised to take action to convene such a seminar if the recommendations of the Report proved it necessary.

Also under consideration by Standing Committee are the problems of copyright in non-book materials and the possibility of an approach to the Australian Broadcasting Commission in relation to the video-taping and tape recording of its television and radio programmes. These issues are expected to be dealt with early in 1977.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS AND PHOTOCOPYING

Mention has already been made of the surveys into various aspects of inter-library lending being conducted by the Working Parties on Information Resources and Systems and Communications. The Working Party on Systems and Communications had advised Standing Committee in 1975 on the re-printing of the AACOBS Inter-Library Loan Code. The revised version to take account of present day practice in lending was printed during 1976 and is being promoted by AACOBS as the national standard to govern inter-library lending.

The Working Party has asked the Regional Committees to assist it in assessing the opinion of the library community towards various inter-library loan forms, in order to find the most satisfactory form to be recommended for national use. It is expected to consider this matter further at its meeting in early 1977 and will be advising the Council on a suitable form later in the year.

During the year, Council recommended the introduction of a national system of redeemable vouchers to be used for inter-library photocopy requests and asked the Working Party on Systems and Communications to look at suitable mechanisms for the introduction of this system. Standing Committee has endorsed the Working Party's recommendation that the National Library be asked to design the form to be used in these transactions and expects to have a draft form for consideration early in 1977.

COMMUNICATIONS COSTS

As mentioned in the last report AACOBS is concerned at the continuing increases in communications costs and the effect this has on library services in this country.

In an attempt to gain more information on the amounts libraries spend on

postage for inter-library loans, the Working Party on Systems and Communications has included questions in its inter-library lending questionnaire which it hopes will inform it sufficiently to make a recommendation to Standing Committee on the need for a reduced book postage rate.

AACOBs was also interested in the report on national telecommunications planning, *Telecom 2000*, with its implications for future resource sharing between libraries. A submission on the report has been forwarded to Telecom Australia on behalf of the Working Party on Systems and Communications and Standing Committee is currently considering a further submission on this important document.

EFFORTS TOWARDS RESOURCE SHARING

This has been perhaps the major emphasis in AACOBS' deliberations over the past year and the effects a recommendation for action in any area will have on the wider sharing of resources between libraries has coloured the thinking of the Working Parties and Standing Committee during their meetings.

In 1975 the then Special Minister of State, Senator D. McClelland assured Council that it would be informed of future developments towards the implementation of the National Library's ALBIS proposals. The Library published a report, *Development of resource sharing networks, interim report and surveys*, and invited general discussion at a meeting held at the Library in February. Many of AACOBS members attended the meeting and took part in discussion. The Library later asked for AACOBS support for its separate proposals for the establishment of networks in shared cataloguing, the life sciences and industry and a special meeting of Standing Committee considered these proposals in order to advise the Council on suitable action. Council was pleased to be able to comment on the network proposals and encouraged the National Library to continue with their development.

An outcome of AACOBS' earlier calls for a special meeting to consider ALBIS was the staging of a seminar for the representatives attending AACOBS on the topic *The Future Development of Australian Library and Information Services* as part of the Council meeting. It took place on the afternoon of 12th August. It was chaired by Mr Horton, Chairman of Standing Committee, and Mr Bryan served as the rapporteur. Four papers on various aspects of network development and resource sharing were prepared and circulated before the meeting to allow the maximum time for discussion. The papers were introduced by their authors and there was wide participation by the members of the seminar in the discussion resulting in an extensive exchange of views. The papers dealt with at the seminar were:

A General Analysis of the Problem. Mr J. Vaughan

Resource Sharing, Co-operative Collection Development. Mr W.D. Richardson

Bibliographic Access: The National View. Mr A. Ellis

Organisational Patterns for Library Networks in a National Computer Based Information System. A Regional Approach. Ms D.G. Peake and Mr M. Cassidy.

They were published in the *Australian library journal*, Vol. 25, No. 13, October, 1978 by agreement with the Library Association of Australia.

The seminar drew up a number of resolutions for subsequent discussion by the Council. The resolutions, as passed by Council were:

Recognising the responsibility of AACOBS to promote and assist to the maximum the development of a national bibliographic data base as a matter of the highest priority, this meeting recommends to the Council the establishment of an *AACOBS Consultative Committee on Shared Cataloguing Systems*. Such a committee should have at most nine members who would as far as possible represent all regions and interests including the National Library.

The terms of reference of the Committee would be -

1. to encourage co-operation in the field of shared cataloguing systems with due regard for both national and regional requirements;
2. to monitor development in the field of shared cataloguing systems;
3. to inform members of AACOBS of developments in shared cataloguing systems;
4. to formulate advice to AACOBS on shared cataloguing systems;
5. to consult with the National Library on behalf of AACOBS on the development of shared cataloguing systems.

That it be recommended to AACOBS:

A National Plan

1. (a) That there is an urgent need to proceed to develop a plan to maximize the effectiveness of the library and information resources of the nation;
- (b) That such a plan should comprise a statement of objectives to which the activities of all levels and all types of library and information services can be related.

A National Policy

2. (a) That AACOBS formulate a national library based information policy.
- (b) That when the time appears appropriate Council invite Governments and authorities to accept this policy.

The Role of AACOBS

3. That the role of AACOBS should include:
 - (a) The evaluation of network proposals and of the performance of networks;
 - (b) The provision of a forum for open discussion;
 - (c) Acting as an agent for change to meet circumstances;

- (d) The maintenance of a continuing concern for the rights and needs of the individual user of library and information services.

Preliminary Studies

- 4. (a) That there is an urgent need to determine precisely the nature of the problems involved in resource sharing before proceeding, first to decide on the appropriate strategy to solve them and then to identify appropriate mechanisms to implement that strategy.
- (b) That it is vital therefore that AACOBS should seek as a first priority the continuation of those studies which are clearly the essential precursors to the drawing up and implementation of any comprehensive, co-ordinated national plan.
- 5. That such preliminary studies should aim inter alia at:
 - (a) Identifying in specific terms needs which are not sufficiently satisfied.
 - (b) Defining the roles of participating institutions, particularly libraries of various types.

Elements of a Plan

- 6. That an essential element in any plan for resource sharing must be the acceptance of real obligations on the part of participating institutions.

Guidelines

- 7. That appropriate guidelines be drawn up by AACOBS for the development of a national plan for library and information services.

These resolutions were referred to Standing Committee for consideration and implementation.

The whole of AACOBS discussion of resource sharing has taken the view that it will operate effectively only if an appropriate priority of concern for users other than those who are the primary responsibility of any library is secured by that library being compensated for such services in the national interest. AACOBS looks to federal funding for this purpose. It has, as a matter of principle, expressed its firm opposition to libraries charging individuals or other libraries for the provision of inter-library loans and has been reluctant to accept the imposition of charges for searching data bases, believing that this involves a doubtfully tenable discrimination among library services.

THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

GENERAL

The twenty-second meeting of Council was held at the National Library of Australia on the 12th and 13th August. The two day meeting also accommodated the informal seminar mentioned earlier in these papers. It was the first Council meeting at which a librarian from the Northern Territory was present.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Standing Committee met in March, June, July, September and December and informally in August following the twenty-second meeting of Council. The extra meeting held in July was especially concerned with the National Library's Networks Studies. Members of the Committee during 1976 are listed at the beginning of this report. Sir Peter Crisp, Chairman of AACOBs, attended the March, June and September meetings as an observer, and Mr Borchardt was present at the June meeting for discussion of matters relating to the Working Party on Bibliography.

WORKING PARTIES

Evidence of the continuing progress of the Working Parties appears in other sections of this report.

In September, Standing Committee reviewed their membership and changes were made at this time in the Convenerships of three of the Working Parties. The complete list of members can be found at the beginning of this report.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES

The Regional Committees have assisted Council at the local level during 1976 with investigations in many areas, including the effects of serial price inflation, unsatisfied information needs, and co-operative bodies in their areas.

As well as collecting and disseminating information for the Council, the Regional Committees engaged in various projects of their own for the benefit of libraries in their areas, details of some of which follow.

The New South Wales Regional Committee continued its work on a standardised inter-library loan form which has gained wide acceptance. A co-

operative storage study found sufficient interest to warrant formal discussion with institutions to further plans and an examination of the supply of environmental impact studies was instituted.

Serial price inflation occupied much of the time of the South Australian Regional Committee and a working party established guidelines for serial cancellations and circulated lists of proposed cancellations. Similar machinery for reporting cancellations of significant serial titles was instituted in Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory.

Data processing developments within South Australia were kept under review and a survey of courier runs between libraries in the metropolitan area was made and a summary issued. Automation was also of interest in Queensland where a sub-committee looked at the prospect of producing a report of a possible regional data base.

In the Queensland Regional Committee discussion centered on the principle of charging for loans and photocopies because this was seen as an erosion of the free access principle. The Committee believed that the National Library, the State Libraries and public libraries have definite responsibilities in giving free access to information.

The Regional Committee of the Australian Capital Territory also discussed charging for library services and was concerned with the direction such charging may take once introduced. This Committee was also concerned that a course for library technicians be commenced at Canberra Technical College. The New South Wales Regional Committee also continued its interest in education for library technicians.

The Victorian Regional Committee sponsored the publication of *Government publications in Australia: A list of lists*. This was an attempt to identify as many as possible of the lists of publications emanating from the federal and state governments of Australia.

The Audio-Visual Sub-Committee of the Western Australian Regional Committee continued its activities and considered copyright in 1976 along with other questions. Following Western Australia's arrangement with the Dead Letter Office for the disposal of learned journals in 1975, both New South Wales and South Australia made similar arrangements in 1976.

The Tasmanian Regional Committee did not meet during 1976 due to difficulties with membership and the absence of a University Librarian.

OTHER AACOBS COMMITTEES

In accordance with one of the resolutions passed at the seminar on the development of library and information services, an AACOBS Consultative Committee on Shared Cataloguing was established towards the end of the

year. It is at present a corresponding committee only. It is expected that reports on its activities will become available at intervals during 1977. The list of members of the Committee can be found at the front of this report.

Standing Committee accepted a recommendation of the Working Party on Bibliography that a special group should be set up to look at problems with Australian government publications. It accordingly established a Task Force to do this, its first job being to look into the bibliographical control of these publications. The Task Force works in association with the Working Party on Bibliography and will be reporting to this group and to Standing Committee in 1977. The list of Task Force members appears in the front of this report.

NATIONAL LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

AACOBS continues to be represented on the Advisory Committees in Science and Technology (Mr P. Dawe), Social Sciences (Mr D.H. Borchardt), Humanities (Mr I.D. Raymond) and Co-operation with State and Public Libraries (Mr A. Horton). It was also represented on the Communications Systems Working Group in 1976 by Ms M.E. Jacob.

Matters discussed by the Committees included priorities to be accorded to the development of networks, the question of charging for computer-based services, the implications of BIBDATA for local and regional public libraries and the establishment of a permanent national committee for UNISIST.

In general, the AACOBs representatives on the Advisory Committees reported that this mechanism for consultation showed signs of operating more positively in 1976.

The Council accordingly notes with great regret that the financial restrictions imposed on the National Library resulted in three of the four Advisory Committees concerned meeting only once in 1976, and the fourth not at all. It wishes to record its intense dissatisfaction that Australia's National Library should be prevented in this way from securing the range and depth of advice that it seeks, to enable it to carry out effectively its role in the Australian library and information community.

APPENDIX A: WORKING PARTY ON BIBLIOGRAPHY REVIEW OF THE YEAR

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN AUSTRALIA: MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN 1976

One of the difficulties facing the annual state-of-the-art reviewer is that of actually finding information about certain publications; next there is the problem of finding the items themselves at the time the report is to be compiled. Late publication is far from rare and late reporting tends to be a sadly frequent occurrence. All this is almost embarrassing when the art to be reviewed is bibliography and when the review is part of the work of a Working Party on Bibliography.

This survey is supposed to be limited to publications which appeared in and are dated as of 1976. The previous year's (1975) report was written under the same condition, but the problem with this kind of restriction is that many bibliographies can simply not be included amongst a year's products because they are not available at the time of the review. The result of this is that some major developments cannot be assessed until the following year. It seems proper, then, to begin the survey of this year's publications by catching up on those omitted in 1975.

First of all, the occasion lends itself to an examination of growth of Australian bibliography, at least in quantitative terms. Regarding the latter, although exact figures are difficult to come by (and are probably of no great importance), entries in the *Australian national bibliography* could be regarded as more than a fair indicator of bibliographical activity. If this hypothesis is acceptable then one would get the following information:

Number of entries in ANB (1975) DC Sections 010-016 inclusive:	132
Number of entries in ANB (1976) bearing a '1975' imprint:	34
Number of entries in ANB (1976) DC Sections 010-016 inclusive:	224
Number of entries in ANB (1976) bearing a '1975' imprint:	109
Number of entries in ABN (1976) bearing a '1976' imprint:	88

Although one must discount at least 10% of entries because they are either multiple entries from DC 010's or added entries in that section from another DC subject area but with some bibliographical emphasis, the increase in the number of entries from 1975 to 1976 is about 70%. This, even if one takes into account the crudity of measurement, is certainly something worth mentioning. Though it has to be admitted that quantity of bibliographical activity

is far from being synonymous with quality, it is nevertheless only reasonable to suspect that the more there is of a certain thing, the greater the likelihood of the appearance of some quality products amongst it.

Indeed, a backward glance at 1975 shows up quite a few worthwhile bibliographical items which, for one reason or another, failed to make last year's listing.

In the field of urbanization the appearance of Barbara Buick's *Squatter settlements in developing countries: a bibliography*, published as part of the *Aids to research series* of the Australian National University's Research School of Pacific Studies, is of some significance especially if one considers that it embraces some 2,000 items, many of them with brief annotations.

A listing by G.J. Crough of *Foreign investment and transnational corporations in Australia* appeared as a Working Paper of the Information and Research Project on Transnational Corporations sponsored by the Faculty of Economics of Sydney University. It was useful to have this Working Paper available at a time when the issues listed were extremely topical.

Two publications by the Victorian Department of Agriculture: *A bibliography of research and extension literature*, one on the north-west, the other on the south-east region of Victoria, deal with this very important topic. These bibliographies point up the usefulness of such surveys if they are related to natural regions where the man in the field can see the connection between the research literature and the practical aspect of his job.

Catalogues of both the Sydney and Melbourne Film-makers Cooperatives appeared in 1975 providing a listing of film titles some of which are otherwise unrecorded and consequently lost to all but their makers. One can only wonder why with so much money tied up in film making, better tracing or retrieval methods are not used by the investors in the film industry. For these and other reasons one welcomes the addition to the reference collections of users of film literature the appearance of the *Master index of the British Film Institute Monthly film bulletin: 20 years 1955-1975*, prepared by the Australian Council of Film Societies.

La Trobe University has promoted two useful aids for those interested in education and social work with young people. *Private secondary schools, a list of their publications*, compiled by J. Welzel and R. Polya is a welcome addition to the listings on the literature of education in Australia, while K. Reiger's *Youth studies in Australia* is an annotated bibliography to 1972 and continues the work covering the years 1969 to 1971. Dr Reiger's survey has been produced under the joint aegis of the National Youth Council and La Trobe University's Department of Sociology.

The first of the Murdoch University bibliographies, compiled by D.E. Stanton is simply entitled: *Woman, a finding list of selected items held at the Murdoch University Library*, a not too substantial listing, but a contribution, nevertheless, to the growing interest in the 'women's liberation' movement.

The several, very topical, bibliographical listings by the Australian Industries Assistance Commission Library, covering the literature from the dairy industry to publishing, must also be noted, especially since it is an on-going activity.

Similarly there appeared a number of listings, published in Melbourne, for the Excerpta Medica Foundation on various medical subjects. This abstracting service is computer based and intended to be continuous. The appearance of listings such as these brings to the fore the importance of computerization and, in particular, the role it is going to play in the field of bibliography in the future.

T. Balough's *A complete catalogue of the works of Percy Grainger* is a worthwhile contribution to Australian music bibliography. The arrangement (one of which is the composer's own and is by 'subject', and another arrangement by musical instrument) which provides multiple approach to the contents, makes this a very practical reference work indeed.

East European scholars will have welcomed the appearance of *Periodicals on the USSR and Eastern Europe available at the Australian National Library and/or the Australian National University Libraries in Canberra*.

In retrospect 1975 has been a bibliographically well endowed year, so that one is tempted to continue with the mentioning of bibliographies on such widely divergent topics as: *Driverless trains* and *Modern woman in science and technology*, both from the South Australian Institute of Technology, or on *Australian chess literature* by J. Van Manen or on *Non-book material for primary school children* prepared by the Western Australian Education Department's School Library Services. But one has to turn the leaf and look at what 1976 has to offer.

From the point of view of overall importance, or *it* being the most useful to most people, one must mention first of all the beginning of the publication of the *National Union Catalogue of Monographs* on microfilm (NUCOM). To mid-April of 1977, the first 40 of the full total of 59 reels have been distributed to libraries. The first NUCOM Supplement (17 reels) will be distributed shortly afterwards. The NUCOM Main File was closed in mid-1974 and will be kept up-to-date by refilming its Supplement each year. The Second NUCOM (Cumulative) Supplement will be filmed in late 1977 and will entirely replace the First Supplement which was filmed in late 1976/early 1977.

Another major undertaking was brought successfully to conclusion with

the complete reissue, in parts, of *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*. It is surely most welcome that this important C.S.I.R.O. publication is again as up-to-date as possible.

The appearance of the third edition of D.H. Borchardt's *Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information* must be acknowledged with satisfaction. This work which by now must be regarded as the standard textbook on the subject will, no doubt, be used in future by students, bibliographers and librarians alike with equal success, both because of its wide coverage and, not least, because of its readability.

La Trobe University Library's *Union list of Latin American serials in six Australian libraries* has finally come out of the jaws of the computer and was distributed in 1976, a fine addition to the small family of specialized periodical listings. Also, still serving the interests of scholars in non-Australian fields, the Australian National Humanities Library initiated a new series of bibliographies on an irregular basis, called *ANHUL Bibliography*. Three appeared in 1976: *Select list of Australian works on the Middle East, 1945-1975*; *Australian writings on South African politics, 1888-1975*; and *The culture of Bali*. Based on readers' requests, some are substantial, some are rather short. They are not annotated but the items listed are held by the National Library, and retrieval is thus assured.

Bibliophiles, book-collectors and people of similar ilk must have greeted the publication of H.F. Chaplin's *The Fanfrolico Press: a survey* with shouts of joy. The rare products of a by now legendary private press are described in full by the author who owns at least one copy of each Fanfrolico imprint. Besides being a bibliography of the products of the Press it is also a history of the people involved and a contribution to the growing *corpus* of Lindsayana.

Co-operation by some public libraries ensured the appearance of the second edition of *Union list of periodicals in public libraries in South Australia*, compiled by Helen Goddard, a very brief but useful guide.

Publication of the facsimile reprints of volumes 3 and 4 of Sir John Ferguson's *Bibliography of Australia* completes the National Library of Australia's project of providing wider access to this important reference tool.

A publication entitled *Nonverbal behaviour: a select annotated bibliography* by T. Hore and N.S. Paget deals with nonverbal human behaviour. It is a select list, very well set out and annotated providing the reader with a brief outline of the experiments and the opportunity to individually assess research methodologies.

The long awaited ARGAP: *A Research Guide to Australian Politics and Cognate Subjects* by H. Mayer, M. Bettison and J. Keene was made available this year. As to what this publication is, Henry Mayer's description is apt:

'Roughly, it is a combination of an annotated bibliography of bibliographies; notes on standard works and year books; and rules of thumb on how to plug some information gaps' (p.VII). It is a substantial piece of work (with the first supplement already incorporated) on the social sciences, and one of the high spots of the year's bibliographical achievements.

The Industries Assistance Commission Library continued in 1976 with the publication of its brief but practical bibliographies on diverse topics: information, dairy industry, textile industry, economies of scale (in various industries), technological change, export incentives, crop insurance, East-West trade, rural credit, and the shipbuilding and repair industry.

The National Library's Manuscript Section brought out yet another of its guides to manuscripts, this time to those of Sir John V. Barry.

A bibliographical service to 'identify material received by the National Library in the field of community affairs' was begun by the Australian National Social Sciences Library with its *ANSOL community affairs bulletin*. The annotated entries cover a fairly wide range of topics and publications.

Bibliographies on educational topics have been quite in abundance in 1976. There was *The school and the community* by S.K. Randell and J.M. Turnbull; Cecily Brown's *Australian reports on education*; *Aborigines and Australian education*, compiled by R.J. King; and two works by Daniela Torsh: *Good morning boys and girls: a women's education catalogue*, and, *The biggest braindrain: women and education*.

The publication of Sir Edward Ford's *Bibliography of Australian medicine, 1790-1900* is undoubtedly one of the really significant scholarly works of the 1976 bibliographic year. Containing some 3,000 items it goes a long way towards filling another 'Ferguson gap'. The format and arrangement are consciously an imitation of the Ferguson bibliography, and it is also a union catalogue. Its usefulness has already been extolled by many medical librarians who say it is well worth the \$30 it costs. It has an excellent, very detailed subject index and is beautifully produced.

With the appearance of the monthly *Current awareness bulletins in technology* on such widely ranging subjects as: materials testing, packaging, corrosion, machine tools, etc., the Australian National Scientific and Technological Library and the Department of Industry and Commerce have initiated a useful, up-to-date bibliographical service to industry, obviously computer-based for ease of manipulation.

Corporate planning: a bibliography, compiled by J.J. Johnson in collaboration with G. Jarrott, published by the South Australian Housing Trust, and the revised edition by Johnson, both published in the same year, together with the *Bibliography on urban conservation* (interim edition) by Melbourne

University's Urban Conservation Projects survey the literature in their respective fields.

The Australia Music Centre has produced four bibliographies of Australian compositions: *Catalogue of instrumental and chamber music*, *Catalogue of orchestral music*, *Catalogue of keyboard music*, and *Catalogue of vocal and choral music*. This is the first serious attempt at a systematic listing of Australian music and will be a great boon to musicologists and music librarians. These publications form suitable companion pieces to two national union catalogues in the field of music which have been started by the National Library: NUCOMUSIC (National Union Catalogue of Music) is a card catalogue of entries for music scores of all kinds, published and unpublished. Since it was begun in 1975 over 40,000 entries have been filed; the National Union Catalogue of Sound Recordings, another card catalogue, covers all forms of sound records and includes both musical performances and spoken work, published and unpublished. Approximately 9,000 entries have been received for this catalogue.

In the field of Australian literature we have *C.J. Dennis: a chronological checklist of contributions to journals*, compiled by I.F. McLaren. It is not a complete checklist and it doesn't pretend to be, however the chronological listing under journals and the title index complement each other adequately. One comment by the compiler is particularly noteworthy: 'this list has suffered because vandals have cut pages in library holdings . . .' (p.5) *Sapientia*.

Australian literature: a reference guide, by A. Lawson and F. Lock in the Oxford University Press 'Australian bibliographies' entries was announced for publication in 1976, but was not sighted at the time of this review.

In the field of Australian history there appeared a sizeable listing by M. French: *Bibliography for the history of the Darling Downs and adjacent regions*.

Finally, the *Catalogue of manuscripts from the Hayes Collection in the University of Queensland Library*, edited by M. Brenan, M. Erhardt and C. Hetherington must be mentioned. It is a listing of part of the Collection brought together by Archdeacon Leo Hayes, Queensland's scholar and collector *par excellence*. The manuscript collection is a gold mine of literary treasures, both Australian and English but in particular relating to A.G. Stephens.

Summing up, the increase in bibliographical activity in 1976 was noted with satisfaction. Most of us would like to see wider and deeper subject coverage and certainly an improvement in those lists that do come to see the light of day. If present activity and number of bibliographies published is any

indication of a continuing trend, then the coming years bode well for bibliography in Australia. This does not mean that we can sit back smugly and leave matters to develop on their own because without constant prompting, expert guidance and frequent encouragement many an undertaking would not only not prosper but, in fact, would probably not be born at all.

APPENDIX B: WORKING PARTY ON INFORMATION RESOURCES REVIEW OF THE YEAR

INTRODUCTION

In this review of the year, the pattern established in the 1975 report is continued. A further examination of the problem of cost increases based on the National Library's experience is followed by an analysis of selected statistical information relating to libraries serving the public, with particular reference to collections for ethnic communities. The section on school and tertiary libraries shows some problem areas are developing.

The next section of the review attempts a study of medical library, audio-visual, Latin American and management resources.

The section devoted to the National Library draws attention to its developing African collections. Information services offered by the C.S.I.R.O. are then reviewed. Finally, the bibliography of items relevant to information resources is once again included.

PRICES

The Working Party in its 1975 review recorded its concern at continuing rises in book and serial prices. The implications for library resources of these rises, which have continued in 1976/77, are felt by all classes of Australian libraries. General price indices are not designed to reflect a library's activities but the total book price picture and in-house statistics are needed. These are not commonly maintained.

National Library Figures 1975/76

National Library expenditure figures for book and serial acquisitions have been produced manually as part of an ongoing study of book and serial buying. Tables are appended giving subject breakdowns of overseas monographs supplied to the National Library in 1975/76 by blanket order agents (excluding Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Indonesian) and average price per unit (Appendix 1); subject breakdown of monographs purchased additional to those supplied by blanket order agents (Appendix 2); subject breakdown of expenditure on standing orders and back sets (Appendix 3). No comparisons have been made of quantities purchased against total book production.

A table of subject breakdowns and average prices of books received on the

United States and British blanket orders from July 1976-March 1977 (Appendix 4) shows that the average price for the United States blanket order was A\$14.33 per volume and for the British A\$8.63. These prices have risen from A\$11.24 and A\$6.97 in 1975/76 being 27.49% and 23.38% increases respectively.

As a matter of interest the *Bookseller* 15 January 1977, reports the average price of British books July-December 1976 as £6.42; January-June 1976 as £5.28 and July-December 1975 as £4.81. The *Publishers Weekly* 14 February 1977, reports that the average price for United States imprints for calendar year 1976 (excluding all works priced over \$80 per volume) was US\$14.98 and for 1975 US\$14.48.

Serial subscriptions price averages are not particularly useful in isolation but a subject breakdown of subscriptions paid by the National Library for overseas journals 1975/76 is shown (Appendix 5) with an average price for each subject category.

An appendix is also given of subscription prices paid by the National Library in 1976 and 1977 for 42 of the journals most frequently cited by SCI (Appendix 6).

Percentage variations, mostly increases, are also given, the average % increase over 38 titles being 24.8%.

The Working Party is grateful to the National Library for making these figures available.

Comparable figures for the average prices paid by other libraries for their purchases of current materials are not published. The project to produce a quarterly index of monographic, serial and binding costs for Australian academic libraries which is currently being examined by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee is therefore welcomed.

LIBRARIES SERVING THE PUBLIC

State and Municipal Libraries Bookstocks

Selected tables reproduced from *Public Libraries in Australia*, the Report of the Commonwealth Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries, were included in the last Report of the Working Party. The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries mentioned the problems which the Committee had had in obtaining comparable statistical information for State and public libraries in Australia.

The figures in Table 5.2 of the CIPL Report could not be readily supplied by the various State Librarians. A number of libraries have also indicated that the figures as supplied to the Inquiry were apparently not correct: there has also been a report that difficulty has been experienced in seeking to match

the figures published in the CIPL Report with those that the Institutions themselves collect. The Inquiry's figures were gathered with the assistance of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the State Library authorities and local government bodies themselves. As far as South Australia is concerned, some of the 'local bodies' who supplied statistics were the Institutes which are conducted under the overall supervision of the Institutes Association of South Australia. No approach was made this year to the Institutes Association, nor to individual Institutes, so it was not possible to include figures for subscription libraries in South Australia.

Where possible statistics have been brought up-to-date following the advice of the State Librarians and having regard to changes in methods of calculation as indicated on notes which appear as appendices to the tables.

The discrepancies revealed are not surprising as the six States are not collecting statistics in a compatible manner. This was a serious need indicated in the CIPL Report. It underlines the considerable need that exists for activity to take place to remedy this problem. The figures in Tables 3.4 and 3.5 (Appendices 7 and 8 respectively) show that generally, compared with their levels of support in 1974/75, which has been commented on by the CIPL Report, public libraries in NSW, SA, TAS and WA appear to be better off. Victorian public libraries, while probably not deteriorating have not made their usual progress. Queensland urban libraries have not recovered fully from the reduction evident in 1974/75, though special factors must be taken into account. Rural public libraries in Queensland are nearly breaking even.

Turning to Table 3.6 (Appendix 9), it is clear that expenditure on book stock for public libraries has increased from \$6.923m in 1974/75 to \$8.673m in 1975/76: that is by over 25%; but the effect of this increase is seriously eroded by inflation. On a State basis, the increase in South Australia of 2.3% is extremely low and must be reflected in low accessions. The Tasmanian increase of only 14% will also have an adverse effect.

Accession rates of the State Reference collections vary immensely (Table 3.7 Appendix 10). Reported figures range from an estimated increase of 10,000 volumes in the State Library of Victoria to 51,000 volumes in the State Library of New South Wales. New South Wales maintains its clear superiority in serials, reporting holdings of numbers of titles which exceed the total of all other State Libraries. It is a resource which may be under-exploited from a national viewpoint.

Table 5.1 (Appendix 11) shows that extraordinary discrepancies continue between States as to the percentage of public library expenditure contributed from local government rates. Every State except South Australia has increased the percentage of the State Government contribution to public libraries;

even with regard to South Australia, it is likely that an increase has taken place but this certainly does not show in the figures published in these tables when compared with the 1974/75 figures as shown in the CIPL Report. It can only be concluded that incorrect information was provided to the compilers of the CIPL Report, because the Report shows that, in 1974/75, the local government contribution towards the cost of conducting municipal library service in South Australia was only 18.8% of the total; leaving the Libraries Board of South Australia with the task of providing 81.2%. Figures now provided show that in 1975/76 the local government councils have been contributing 56.71% of these costs, leaving the Libraries Board with the task of providing 43.29%. It seems likely that the proportions of contribution in 1974/75, if they had been accurately reported, should have appeared as statistics somewhat compatible with the 1975/76 figures.

Co-operative rationalisation schemes

The annual statistics for Minterlib and the Sydney Subject Specialisation Scheme, both of which are co-operative activities by Melbourne and Sydney public libraries, continue to grow. The latest figures available, those for 1975, show the use of information resources.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Supplied</i>	<i>Requests Received</i>	
			<i>Not Supplied</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
MINTERLIB*	133,300	13,379	3,933	17,312
Sydney Subject Specialisation Scheme	113,982	23,404	9,681	33,085

*Includes Municipal Support Service of State Library of Victoria.

An interesting development in Victoria is the co-operative store at Moorabin for bibliography, fiction, children's material and other literary forms. This is being built up in part by acquisition of library stocks from mechanics institutes etc., of older and sometimes ephemeral material (but of significance to social researchers etc.) Capacity of the store is 100,000 volumes.

Resources in community languages

The total numbers of monographs held and serials taken in community languages by public and/or state libraries which have been identified, are as follows:

New South Wales	37,095	monographs	46	serials
Queensland	not available			
South Australia	17,683	"	NA	
Tasmania	9,500	"	28	"
Victoria	85,169	"	NA	
Western Australia	8,260	"	NA	

These figures include childrens books amounting to 3553 (SA) and 2726 (NSW).

There has been an increase in resources since previous surveys, eg. since the Thurles Thomas 'Survey of special library services to migrants in NSW' 1973, there has been an increase from 18650 to 37095 volumes with 31810 volumes in Sydney metropolitan libraries and 5285 volumes in country libraries.

Detailed statistics for each State except Queensland appear in Appendix 12.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Statistics of school libraries' holdings are hard to come by as even where schools are within systems, as in the various public and diocesan or statewide Roman Catholic School systems, library resource stocks are the responsibility of the school rather than that of the system. This is so for historical reasons, for it was, and in many cases still is, the responsibility of the parents to provide all but a minimum of stock for the local school library.

In the light of the above comment, recommendations in a report by Mr W.L. Brown to the Tasmanian Minister for Education, that in Tasmania 'the library collections of primary and district schools and the State Library's regional children's services be integrated into a single system' within 'a planned program of library resources development'¹ will be watched with interest.

The lack of real policy guidance and financial and technical services support for the local school library is remarkable when one notes the existence of sections within school systems responsible to advise on and to some degree support school libraries. This is particularly true of the State school systems but many of the systemic schools would also be embarrassed by public scrutiny of their provision of libraries. No wonder that statistics are hard to come by and difficult to believe when they are available.

In its 1976-8 report, the Schools Commission summarized progress to date on the provision of school libraries to Commonwealth standards, indicating that an extensive programme was still required particularly in primary school libraries and especially in the State schools.

W.L. Brown's study shows these deficiencies exist in Tasmania, demonstrating

that libraries in high schools, district schools and primary schools fall short of Commonwealth guide-lines: e.g. 'The present (primary school) stock worthy of retention is 208,725 volumes' . . . 'leaving a shortfall of 213,950 volumes costing \$855,800'.²

Figures available for Victorian State schools for 1975 and some for 1976 which appear in the serial publication Statistics Bank published by the Library Branch of the Special Services Division of the Education Department, also give valuable information about their libraries, and show that a serious attempt is being made in Victoria to examine government school libraries there and appear to indicate that additional funds are needed.

In 1976 the Schools Commission also changed its financing arrangements, placing the library programme within its Capital Grants Programme, earmarking the amounts for libraries but making it difficult to compare them with the previous figures on a State basis, particularly for government schools. Their 1977-9 report indicate that the changes made in 1976 in funding arrangements were 'with the intention of facilitating decisions on overall priorities in the most advantageous way'. This report, in chapter 6 *Non-government General Resources Programs*, also notes its concern at the backlog of unsatisfactory library facilities (6.25). It may be inferred, however, that it believes too much of the money has been going on buildings, for in discussion in chapter 7 *Specific Purposes Programs*, which includes as one of its four elements 'the provision of resources for school libraries', it indicates that it recommends

that within this field the highest priorities should continue to be given to the needs of primary schools and improving the *quantity and quality* (our italics) of books and other resources including audiovisual resources. Such support should not be restricted to those schools fortunate enough to have new library buildings. Ideally, as school communities in the government sector gain greater access to funds which can be spent according to local priorities, the need for library resources will be considered within the context of a school's overall priorities and will be met from general purpose grants. Until such a stage is reached, the Commission believes that system authorities should ensure that adequate funds for library resources are provided. (7.32)

In its 1977-9 report, the Commission appears to have recommended and the Government to have provided \$13.12 million in its 1977 Capital Grants Programme, including a component for library bookstock and for library buildings. \$10.15 million is for government schools (77.36%) and \$2.97 million for non-government schools (22.64%).

In providing \$10.15 million for government school libraries it indicates

(5.21 that with respect to the building component it 'believes that the pilot programme for primary libraries should be progressively extended to the limit of the funds available'. There appears to be no provision, however, other than the note quoted above specifying or suggesting the percentage of the funds which should be spent on resources.

There is some evidence that in some States, particularly New South Wales, that in 1976 very little Commonwealth money was spent on resources and that school libraries suffered a lack of funds which affected resource stocks. The amount intended to be spent or spent in 1976 on *government* schools is not yet available at the time of preparing this report, so no comparison may be made.

Figures are, however, available for non-government schools. The Schools Commission included \$2.97 million for library buildings and resources for non-government schools in the Capital Grants Programme in 1977. This money is intended (6.28) to allow the library construction 'to continue at a modest pace' and 'for purchase of books and other resources and items of Commission standards' (6.28). This compares with \$2.833 million in 1976 which appears to have been used mainly to meet overruns and shortfalls in the secondary library programme (Table 6.5). This is further evidence of the unsatisfactory nature of the programme in 1976 and inferences may be made from it about expenditure on government school libraries.

The Commission has recommended that the highest priority should continue to be given to the needs of primary schools and to improving the quality and quantity of books and other resources including audio-visual aids. In the case of non-government schools the Commission 'expects that at least 50% of the amount provided within the Capital Grants Programme will be devoted to' resource materials. The 1977 allocations will be the subject of indexation and will be higher than shown in this paper for both government and non-government schools.

There appears to be little evidence that much progress was made in school libraries during 1976 and a definite reduction in the level of spending intended for 1977 has occurred compared with the two year 1974 and 1975 programmes when \$41,230,000 in total indexed, was allocated for school libraries.

LIBRARIES IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

In 1975 the Australian Government decided to postpone the operation of the fixed triennium funding system for university, advanced education, and technical and further education institutions for 1976-1978, as part of its policy of financial restraint. Special financial provisions were made for 1976. Recurrent expenditure was provided to maintain programmes at 1975 levels.

Technical and further education institutions

Technical and further education, the most recent sector of education to receive Commonwealth financial support, was particularly disadvantaged by the policy of financial restraint. Australian Government funding for TAFE institutions is admittedly supplementary to the expenditure of the States. However, statistics on the library resources for 1976, do not appear to suggest that individual states were able to direct any increased share of their State education expenditure to the TAFE sector to compensate for the Australian Governments decision to restrict growth until the present economic climate had improved.

In May 1976 the Commonwealth Minister for Education made a Ministerial Statement in the Senate which included guidelines for the preparation of a revised TAFEC triennium report for the 1977-1979 period. This report was released in July 1976. The following statements in the revised report relate directly to the improvement of information resources in the TAFE sector, or have implications for an improved access to library resources:

1. The Commission supported co-operation between TAFE and CAE institutions to ensure that rational decisions were made regarding the provision of post-secondary courses. (Sections 5.21-5.23) This supported the continuation of an existing pattern of providing post secondary further and advanced education at one institution. In these cases often one library service is shared by both groups of users and the resources available in the combined TAFE/CAE library may reflect rational collection building. (Unnecessary duplication is avoided.)
2. The lack of adequate and up-to-date library facilities, especially libraries with substantial non-print collections, was seen as a serious inhibiting factor in TAFE teaching/learning programmes. (Section 7.74-7.8) The Commission hoped that individual States would apply some of their share of particular purpose grants, according to their own priorities, to Library Resource Centre improvements.
3. The Commission confirmed its support for central resource centres (holding print and non-print resources) and hoped State TAFE authorities would support the further development of these centres. (7.80-7.81)
4. In an effort to ensure that available funds were used economically, the Commission approved use of part of the special purpose funds available to each State, for the establishment of central acquisition and cataloguing centres. (Section 7.83-7.83) If developed, these centres could produce union catalogue of TAFE holdings.

Subject to the amount of finance provided in special purpose funds to the State, and to the priorities of expenditure determined by each State, there

may be improvements in library resources during the 1977-1979 triennium. However, during 1976 little progress was achieved in the improvement of resources.

Statistics Total holdings as at 31.12.76 as supplied by TAFEC

State	No. of Institutions	Monographs	Serials	Non-book materials
ACT	1	180,000	385	290
NSW	16	387,995	4,965	3,629
QLD*	23	7,682	828	2
SA**	33	101,306	1,771	31,042
TAS	4	23,064	372	207
VIC	NOT AVAILABLE			
WA	14	88,308	1,377	7,883

*Figures only represent catalogued material.

**Figures supplied by Superintendent Educational Resources, Department of Further Education, to June 31st 1976.

During 1976 five states published reports on the feasibility of establishing bibliographical centres. These are listed in the bibliography.

Colleges of Advanced Education Libraries

With the general policy of 'no growth', most colleges of advanced education libraries were faced with considerably reduced funds (both in real and financial terms) for collection development during 1976. In some instances, especially in many of the 'second generation' colleges, the reduction in funds was severe. Some colleges had to allocate most of the 1976 acquisitions fund for periodical subscription renewals later that year. A frequent activity throughout college libraries during 1976 was a careful examination of the current periodical subscriptions. Many colleges decided to cancel some of their subscriptions. However, despite the shortage of funds, most C.A.E. libraries developed their collections during the year. (Statistics for 1976 to be published as a supplement to the September 1977 issue of *Australian academic and research libraries*.)

In late 1976 the report on the research project undertaken by Eric Wainwright and John Dean, titled *Measures of adequacy for library collections in Australian colleges of advanced education*,² was published. Wainwright and Dean produced a standard for the necessary basic retrospective provision of monographs and serials in college libraries. (The provision of non-book resources was not considered in the study.) This new standard is likely to be quoted frequently in future and should be consulted in context in the report. This standard has set new goals for adequate retrospective collections. Some colleges have achieved the standard of serial title provision but it is unlikely

that colleges will achieve the level of monograph volumes suggested for some time, given the current level of acquisitions budgets and the continual pressure to dissipate available funds on procuring resources to support new course proposals.

During the year the Commission on Advanced Education released its report for the 1977-1979 triennium with special reference to 1977. No mention was made of library resources or services in this report.

University Libraries

The triennial system of financial support for universities was interrupted in 1976 as a result of the government's decision to treat that year outside the normal triennial programme.

An indication is given in the 1977-1979 Universities Commission Report that while over the last 17 years the number of students in universities has grown threefold and the number of universities has grown from 9 to 19, a decline in the rate of growth in total numbers of enrolment has been evident since 1960 and appears to be continuing till at least 1980. (1.9). This has implications on university budgets and therefore the library budgets. The Commission specifically draws attention to the effect that restrictive budgets may have in 1977-1980 on a number of areas of expenditure, including libraries. (1.18).

Access to capital funds for the purchase of books by university libraries continued in 1976 and over \$1.3 million was provided for this purpose by the 19 universities, with amounts ranging from \$nil to \$175,000. Total equipment grants available for the universities, excluding ANU which is differently funded, from which these funds were allocated amounted to \$11,163,000, thus approx. 11.6% was allocated to library purchases. \$20,155,000 has been allocated for 1977 as a total equipment grant, rising to \$22,415,000 in 1979. The universities may direct equipment funds to library purchases on their own initiative, as in 1976.

A survey of the growth of the university collections based on statistics submitted by the university libraries to AARL follows.

The university libraries continue to grow although the collection of the University of Sydney is the only one which has reached a size to be noted internationally. The 1976 statistics show that Sydney has reduced its acquisition rate for monographs by 19.2%, bound serials 33.1% and new serials 63.4%. The growth of its current serials stock is however greater than that of each of the established universities.

Other major university libraries have also substantially dropped the number of serial titles added when compared with 1975 figures, but generally

there is a slight increase in the number of monographs received and in the number of serial volumes added, although this latter figure may be distorted by a change in definitions.

1976 was marked by the publication in Britain by the University Grants Committee of a report by its Working Party on Capital Provision for Libraries chaired by Professor R.T.C. Atkinson. This Committee was asked

'to consider the minimum capital requirements of university libraries (excluding copyright libraries) in regard to reader places and storage in the light of current limitations on UGC capital resources, with particular reference to possible ways of providing for the remote storage of books and periodicals in repositories to avoid the necessity for the continual expansion of central library facilities. To report within 9 months and to make recommendations on:

1. The nature, scale and cost of the arrangements for closed access and remote storage necessary to enable a university library to maintain an adequate open access library service and to place material in reserve at a rate broadly to the rate of accessions within minimum damage to the service provided . . .'

The Report recommends

'The adoption of the principle of a self-renewing library of limited growth.'

The University Grants Commission has been soundly criticized in Britain for the way this report has been produced and introduced to the library community. It was set up because of the conviction that money would not be available

'to build new libraries at universities on the scale needed to match an indefinitely growing number of books.'

The Report itself has been criticized for the method of its presentation and its acceptance by the UGC without consultation with the university communities; for the exclusion of Oxford and Cambridge from consideration or from the calculation of desirable norms; for the plan to centralize material at the British Lending Library; for failing to recognize logistical problems and the cost of clerical operations involved in their proposal to transfer material, and for its use of the existing low standards of provision of British university libraries to derive norms. *More seriously the Committee admits that it has not 'proved' the validity of the basic measure adopted.*

In his article, Bryan has indicated that on the figures used in the Report, ANU, Sydney, Griffith, Flinders, Adelaide and Tasmania would have already reached the limits in collection size set by the Report and Newcastle and New England are approaching it.⁴ He notes that our library environment has

problems of remoteness and lacks other substantial collections, unlike Britain.

All universities, except New England with its heavy percentage of external students, already exceed the norm in reader places, some by as much as 200%.

It is clearly a badly conceived and executed study, perhaps because of its terms of reference, but it represents one of a number of attempts to come to terms with the growth demands in libraries in no-growth universities and it is not the last exercise that will be seen. It represents an abortive attempt to find a solution to a problem which will affect all Australian libraries if demographic trends continue and the proportion of national resources devoted to libraries is not increased.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

In its 1975 review the Working Party made mention of the up-to-date information on special libraries expected to be available in the revised edition of the Library Association of Australia's *Directory of Special Libraries in Australia*. This directory is now available and contains entries on 858 libraries. The entries are detailed and include information on the main subject fields covered, approximate book stock and photocopying facilities as well as telex addresses, National Library and SSAL symbols, the name of the Librarian and the type of classification used. Addresses, telephone numbers, hours of opening and establishment dates are also included.

RESOURCES IN SELECTED SUBJECT AREAS

The Working Party has decided to feature in this and future reviews, statements on the information resources available in various subject areas. Information in this review was supplied by people with expertise in the field. The Working Party takes all responsibility for the information published here but acknowledges with gratitude the contributions made by:

Anne Harrison and George Franki, medical library resources

Paul McNally and Bert Cornelius, audiovisual resources

Pamela Taylor, Management resources

Deitrich Borchardt, Latin American resources.

Review of information resources in medicine in 1976

Information resources in Medicine in Australia are provided by a hierarchical system of medical or biomedical libraries located in capital cities. Major medical libraries exist in Universities, in Government Departments of Health and in some state branches of the Australian Medical Association. Smaller medical libraries are located in major teaching hospitals, some large hospitals,

drug companies and research institutes.

The Australian Scientific and Technological Library (ANSTEL) is assuming increasing importance and is building a comprehensive collection of medical journals to make available nationally through inter-library provision of photocopies. ANSTEL is also involved in the development in Australia of automated information retrieval systems in science of which MEDLINE, an on-line information retrieval system in medicine, is a major component.

The introduction of MEDLINE by the National Library in association with the Australian Department of Health is not only a significant step forward but also has implications for the use of collections.

The publication by the National Library of Australia in 1976 of the report *Development of Resource Sharing Networks — Networks Study No. 1 — Life Sciences Information Network* was of great significance to medical libraries. The principal contributor to the report was Dr Martin Cummings, Director of the National Library of Medicine (U.S.A.), who had been a consultant to the National Library of Australia for 6 months in 1975. Dr Cummings' proposals for a Life Science Information Network for Australia reinforce the submissions made by Australian Medical Librarians over the past ten years. There is an urgent need for formal development of a life sciences information network with, as specified by Dr Cummings, centralized management, unified bibliographic apparatus, efficient inter-library loan systems, establishment of regional libraries, etc. However, regrettably, as Dr G. Chandler, Director-General of the National Library, states in his introduction to the report '...full implementation of the proposals will not be possible 1976-77 owing to the budgetary and other restrictions'.

Trends affecting libraries in Australia, especially University libraries, are budgetary problems resulting from the inflation of journal subscriptions, in some cases leading to cancellations. Another matter being seriously considered is the introduction of charges for inter-library loans. As information in medicine is particularly dependent on its journal literature and health workers, in particular, use inter-library loan services extensively, these trends are of particular significance.

To conclude a review of information resources in Medicine in Australia, an estimate of the facilities available to health workers may be given.

If a health professional has direct access to a major medical library then the resources available to him are generally approaching adequacy. If the library available to him is a smaller medical library then his resources are often limited to informal, unstructured arrangements which his library may have with larger libraries. For those health workers employed outside capital cities or who are attached, as so many are, to institutions which lack library facilities

then information resources are extremely poor. There is a need to continue to work to create an information network in the life sciences/medicine field.

Review of information resources in audiovisual materials in 1976

The provision of audiovisual materials in Australian libraries appears to have expanded considerably during the past few years. Assessing the present level of provision accurately is impossible as statistical information available is very limited. The interest in providing audiovisual materials is particularly in evidence in the libraries of schools, colleges and universities where in some cases the use of a title such as Learning Resources Centre has been used instead of Library to mark a multi-media approach to the Collection of resources and to the services offered.

The only comprehensive statistical information available which provides an indication of the extent of audiovisual materials provided is that relating to the libraries of colleges of advanced education published annually in Australian Academic and Research Libraries. An analysis of college statistics for the period 1970-1975 made by Wainwright and Dean (5) indicates that there is a wide variation among colleges in the provision of non-book materials. Appendix 13 indicates the number of non-book items held at the end of four different years and the increase during the period. While a small number of colleges shows substantial holdings by 1975, particularly Tasmanian C.A.E., Canberra C.A.E., W.A.I.T. and R.M.I.T., the majority does not have extensive collections. The size of their non-book collections in comparison with their monograph collections is shown in Appendix 14. It appears that in the majority of colleges the overwhelming emphasis in collection development has been on the acquisition of monographs.

The adequacy of the collections of non-book materials in the college libraries cannot be assessed because of the lack of authoritative standards for the provision of non-book materials.

Some indication of non-book resources in children's libraries in Victoria is provided in a report of a survey (6) undertaken in August 1975 giving data received from fifty-nine of the sixty-four separate library services in the State. The survey included records, cassettes, tapes, film strips, slides, films, video-tapes and combinations of the media. Sixteen of the fifty-nine libraries indicated no holdings while the total holdings of the remaining forty-three libraries were 8,686 individual items, 7,000 of which were phonograph records comprised almost entirely of the collections of three libraries.

The Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries reported (7) that few public libraries in Australia have other than tokens stocks of audiovisual materials and recommended that audiovisual holdings should be developed by

State Library Authorities through the introduction of planned programmes developed under the guidance of specially trained personnel.

The picture presented is not encouraging but it would be erroneous to conclude that there is little interest by public libraries in non-book materials.

A survey undertaken in July 1975 by McNally (8) in which responses were received from fifty-three libraries of all types throughout Australia showed that State and public libraries included in the responses demonstrated a real awareness of the need to provide non-book materials for their clientele. The Youth Lending Service of the State Library of South Australia with its growing collection of posters and cassettes, the Blacktown Public Library with its extensive collection of sound recordings, art prints and films, and Marrickville Public Library with its large collection of records and cassettes, point to the types of development that have begun or have been planned in many public and state libraries. However in the absence of any firm statistics other than those referred to above no firm conclusions can be drawn at this stage.

The situation is similar in school libraries where the only published data relates to a survey undertaken in December 1974 in 571 Victorian primary school libraries. While data reported does not give a clear indication of the extent of resources, it is reported that of the total budget of the schools surveyed 17% was accounted for by expenditure on audiovisual materials.

No real assessment of the nation's non-book material resources is possible until a thorough statistical survey of holdings in Australian Libraries is carried out and until standards for the provision of non-book materials in the various types of libraries are developed. The collection of statistics is hampered by the lack of standard terminology for non-book materials and methods for counting resources. These are matters which deserve the serious consideration of librarians and the Library Association of Australia.

Review of Information Resources in Management, 1976

Practically every library in Australia has a handful of management books but the major resources in the area belong mainly to educational institutions and private organizations such as the Australian Institute of Management and W.D. Scott & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Bankstown Municipal Library has between 4,000 and 5,000 books in their business collection. About 1,000 would have been added since 1974. Most of the books would have been published in the U.S. and U.K. in the 60's and the 70's.

There are excellent printed catalogues of this collection (*Business Books for Bankstown*, Bankstown Municipal Library, September 1974 and *Business Books from Bankstown: New Titles 1975-1976*).

The larger collections are in the educational institutions where there has been a great increase in the numbers and variety of courses offered in the management area. This increase has occurred in the last decade. The collections in these institutions reflect the nature of the courses offered, most of them being at undergraduate level.

Most of the libraries mentioned above would have the well known authors and publishers represented in their collections, the core 'management' periodicals, and a collection of Australian Government publications.

'Management' is a difficult subject to define. For many it is synonymous with 'business', for others it covers a range of books all of which have 'managers' or 'management' in the title. Looking at the subject in its broadest sense it is difficult to limit it.

In Australia the core disciplines in management are Industrial Relations, Human Behaviour, Economics, Finance, Accounting, Government Policy, Decision Analysis and Marketing. All of these subjects taught in an applied manner in the wider setting of the Australian scene are what Australian management education is all about. Many special libraries would have strengths in some of the above subjects but the university libraries have the major collections.

Resources in the various teaching centres appear to be adequate for teaching purposes.

Identified gaps in all the collections are in the publications of the major overseas management education schools and related material, particularly conference proceedings, working papers, etc. The provision for research is not satisfactory. Research in the Australian Stock Exchanges reveals that virtually no libraries have collected publications of our stock exchanges, for example much published and 'semi-published' information has been regarded, even by the stock exchanges themselves, as ephemeral and has been discarded. A considerable investment, mainly of staff time, will be needed to develop satisfactory collections.

Latin American resources

Australia's interest in Latin America has grown considerably during the past twenty five years. There has been a notable growth in trade, both ways even if not uniformly with regard to each of the republics 'south of the Border.' There is also an increasing academic concern with Latin American countries in the context of economic and industrial development and as victims of neo-colonialism. There exists, furthermore, an interest in the literature of Latin America as distinct from that of the Iberian Peninsula.

Within the context of the interests of this Working Party, it can therefore

be noted that a number of universities have added courses on the civilization and culture of Latin America to their curricula. In addition there has been some pressure on libraries serving the public to meet the reading needs of fairly large numbers of Latin American migrants to this country.

Furthermore, the National Library of Australia has acquired considerable collections of Latin American materials as part of its general policy providing bibliographic resources in fields inadequately covered in Australia. The inaccessibility of these largely uncatalogued materials makes it difficult to gain a real understanding of the wealth of resources held in Canberra. Bader's brief review of sources of the study of the history of Latin America is still useful but dated. (9)

The University library collections at Flinders, La Trobe, Monash and New South Wales now contain some several thousand items each; La Trobe's is the largest among them. In particular, La Trobe is making an effort to acquire Latin American government documents and there is a general emphasis on socio-economic affairs, as distinct from Monash and Flinders where the literature of Latin America receives relatively greater attention.

RESOURCES IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

In keeping with the tenor of other sections of this review, the Working Party has decided to highlight a little known area of the National Library's collections and has obtained the following report on resources in the field of African studies.

African Collections

At least ten years ago the National Library took the view that 'it should collect material from the African continent on a comprehensive scale even though current Australian research is small' and that its collections would increasingly reflect Australian and international interest in Africa, occupied for the most part by newly established states.

Against this background some of the source material for research which may not be widely known is described briefly, with some notes on the supply of current publications including newspapers, and exchange arrangements.

South African Trials and Judicial Inquiries — microfilm

Microfilm is held of the transcript of evidence given during the South African Treason Trial, 1956/61, including seized documents, the records of the subsequent Rivonia trial, the trial of members of the Communist Party in 1964, the series of prisons trials (gaol conditions), the Supreme Court trial of the South West African Terrorists 1967-68, the record of the Snyman Commission,

as well as the official transcript of the inquiry into the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. Also relevant is microfilm of the records to 1966 of the Black Sash organisation formed in 1955 to protest against the Government's plans to remove coloured voters from the Common Roll.

The Congo Economic Collection

1600 items dealing with economic and social matters in the Belgian Congo, mainly annual reports of companies and corporate bodies, i.e. mining, plantations, electricity, etc. covering the period from 1920, plus a few earlier reports.

The Carmona Collection

Part of the Library of General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, first President of Portugal. The sections relating to Africa cover some 400 titles and expanded the Library's earlier African holdings with valuable volumes on Portuguese colonization of Africa in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. They illustrate the policy of various colonial powers and the different economic and political evolution of their dependencies, with quite a few items covering the post 1945 era. 70% of this collection was not to be found in the catalogues of the British Museum, Library of Congress or Bibliotheque Nationale.

African history and travel

350 monographs printed in the 19th and 20th centuries dealing with the history and geography of the various countries of Africa.

Pierre Hubaut collection

Some 300 titles from the library of a Brussels bookseller who was for 40 years active in the field of Black Africa, principally the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

With the 1960's came a general order for current publications from South Africa and Rhodesia, subscriptions to some 25 current newspapers from African countries (the majority on microfilm), the acquisition of law reports and economic surveys and annual reports of more than 20 African banks. Newspaper holdings are recorded in *Newspapers in Australian libraries: a union list. Part 1: Overseas newspapers*. 3rd ed. published by the National Library in 1973.

In the 1970's general orders with the African Imprint Library Service in Bedford, N.Y., and Nigerian Book Suppliers Ltd. in Lagos, began operating, and as the Library was already receiving publications from a South African agent, it now acquires a steady flow of current monographs — in 1976, for

example, some 800 monographs came from these agents, together with sample issues of several serials. Almost 50% of titles were concerned with economics, politics and government, and language and literature.

Government publications are always a high priority and highly successful exchange agreements have been reached over the years with government agencies in Libya, Rhodesia, South Africa, Swaziland and Uganda. The Library's South African exchange, with the Parliamentary Library in Cape Town as its principal partner, has operated since 1945. There are, in addition, many other exchanges with universities and other institutions.

It is estimated that the Library is currently receiving some hundreds of serials from Africa.

INFORMATION SERVICES OFFERED BY THE C.S.I.R.O. LIBRARY

As with the section on resources in the National Library, the Working Party has concentrated on reporting on one aspect of the contribution made by the C.S.I.R.O. in the field of information resources, that of computer-based information services in the Central Information Service.

During the past 12 months steady progress has been made in the development of computer-based information systems in CSIRO. Although developments have not been as rapid and extensive as was hoped nevertheless some interesting results have been achieved.

CSIRO — Developed Services

Australian Science Index was converted to machine-readable format as from July, 1976. The new data base has the title Australian Scientific and Technological Data Base (ASTDB). Monthly additions to the data base continue to be published under the title *Australian Science Index* which is now produced by computer photocomposition.

Australian Solar Energy Data Base (ASEDB). A data base which aims to cover all information published in Australia on solar energy is being developed.

AGRIS (FAO International Information System in Agriculture and Food). References to Australian agricultural and food science information are indexed and converted to machine-readable form for transmission to the AGRIS data base. The Australian input, which is essentially an Australian data base covering agriculture and food science and technology published in Australian journals together with report literature, is available for searching.

Australian Earth Science Information System. The Australian Mineral Foundation has initiated a system for the collection and indexing of Australian publications in the earth sciences. This information forms the input to

a data base maintained by CILES. A quarterly current-awareness bulletin is produced by computer photocomposition.

SDI - Current-Awareness

There are now some 430 users of the current-awareness services provided from the magnetic tapes obtained on licence or lease from overseas data bases in the fields of chemistry, physics, electrotechnology, computer technology, biology, food science and technology agriculture and water resources. Difficulties have been encountered in adding a geoscience data base to the CSIRO-SDI service. However, it is hoped that they have now been overcome.

Retrospective Search Services

(i) *Locally Available.* In addition to the search facility available for data bases developed in CSIRO, retrospective searching now can be provided from *Selected Water Resources Abstracts* (SWRA) as a result of the generous gift by the Water Resources Scientific Information Centre, U.S. Department of Interior of tapes covering 10 years input and the development of the CSIRO Retrospective Search System. This system enables off-line interrogation of very large retrospective data bases such as SWRA.

(ii) *Via Washington, D.C.* In the past 12 months approximately 500 retrospective requests have been received for searches on the SDC and Lockheed on-line interactive information retrieval systems in the U.S.A. Turnaround times average 10-14 days. It seems inevitable that the demand for retrospective searching capability will increase substantially over the next few years. There are now over 60 data bases covering science, technology, economics, business, government and other fields. Both SDC and Lockheed are experiencing very rapid growth in user demand.

Other Information Systems

Australian Scientific Societies and Professional Associations. Work continues on this computer-based directory. It is planned that a hardcopy version of the directory will be published before the end of 1977.

Current Research Information Systems

Preliminary investigations are being made on the feasibility of developing an Australian agricultural research information system.

Numerical Data Bases

In recent years significant progress has taken place overseas in the development of data bases which cover critically selected numerical and other quan-

titatively expressed values of the properties of substances. In collaboration with the CSIRO Division of Mineral Chemistry a thermodynamic data base known as CSIRO THERMODYNAMICS has been developed. Other data bases being investigated include mass spectra identification and crystallographic data.

Australian Network Developments

Finally reference should be made to the initiative taken by the National Library for the development of a national on-line interactive information system to be supported by the ACI Ltd computer network. CILES has offered to provide *Australian Science Index*, CA CONDENSATES and INSPEC for this service. Other areas of collaboration with the National Library include *Current Awareness Bulletins in Technology* and in the development of *Australian Industrial Reports Data Base*.

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PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE NATION'S INFORMATION RESOURCES

The following is a short list of some of the surveys of resources, guides to

resources and plans relating to the future growth of information resources, published during 1976.

Development of Resource sharing networks. Networks study No. 1. Life sciences information network. Canberra, National Library, 1976.

Development of resource sharing networks. Networks study No. 2. BIBDATA network: a draft proposal for an Australian national shared cataloguing system. Canberra, National Library, 1976.

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APPENDIX 1

National Library of Australia, subject breakdown of overseas monographs
supplied 1975/76 by overseas blanket order agents (excluding Japanese, Chinese,
Korean and Indonesian agents), JULY 1975-JUNE 1976

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Total Price \$A</i>	<i>Average Unit Price \$A</i>
Bibliography and General Reference	662	7,307	11.03
Business Organisation and Systems	781	6,155	7.88
Computers	115	1,441	12.53
Economics	2,234	13,940	6.23
Education	1,265	6,005	4.74
Environment	381	2,838	7.44
Fine Arts	1,617	17,549	10.85
Geography	1,112	7,734	6.95
History	4,184	36,975	8.83
Language and Literature	7,818	33,927	4.33
Law	1,072	8,777	8.18
Library Science	203	1,602	7.89
Medicine	1,244	14,187	11.40
Music	284	2,286	8.04
Philosophy	641	3,590	5.60
Politics and Government	2,526	14,432	5.71
Rare Books	7	33	4.71
Religion	1,194	5,974	5.00
Science	1,812	20,398	11.25
Sociology	3,160	11,694	3.70
Technology	1,675	14,322	8.55
Miscellaneous	968	5,056	5.22
Newspapers	65	673	10.35
Total:	35,020	236,895	6.76

APPENDIX 2

National Library of Australia, subject breakdown of monographs
additional to those supplied by blanket order agents, JULY 1975-JUNE 1976

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Total Price \$A</i>	<i>Average Unit Price \$A</i>
Bibliography and General Reference	323	5,567	17.23
Business Organisation and Systems	271	2,947	10.87
Computers	102	3,046	29.86
Economics	276	3,027	10.96
Education	247	1,698	6.87
Environment	118	913	7.73
Fine Arts	475	4,785	10.07
Geography	189	1,524	8.06
History	820	20,803	25.36
Language and Literature	1,296	10,782	8.31
Law	259	2,802	10.81
Library Science	132	3,300	25.00
Medicine	311	4,316	13.87
Music	105	1,040	9.90
Philosophy	121	839	6.93
Politics and Government	419	8,757	20.89
Rare Books	4	536	134.00
Religion	324	1,873	5.78
Science	569	7,760	13.63
Sociology	846	5,670	6.70
Technology	573	5,844	10.19
Miscellaneous	211	1,692	8.01
Newspapers	—	—	—
Total:	7,991	99,521	12.45

APPENDIX 3

National Library of Australia, subject breakdown of expenditure
on standing orders (continuous and terminal) and backsets. Republication
projects not included. JULY 1975-JUNE 1976

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Total Price \$A</i>	<i>Average Unit Price \$A</i>
Bibliography and General Reference	873	22,957	26.29
Business Organisation and Systems	374	3,722	9.95
Computers	62	1,418	22.87
Economics	643	15,686	24.39
Education	355	4,428	12.47
Environment	116	1,393	12.00
Fine Arts	348	5,166	14.84
Geography	493	4,115	8.34
History	1,407	18,487	13.13
Language and Literature	1,946	24,071	12.36
Law	1,096	16,649	15.19
Library Science	558	6,264	11.22
Medicine	415	7,829	18.86
Music	161	1,971	12.24
Philosophy	197	3,250	16.49
Politics and Government	733	7,971	10.87
Rare Books	—	—	—
Religion	296	3,479	12.93
Science	1,723	40,927	23.75
Sociology	779	9,630	12.36
Technology	814	16,788	20.62
Miscellaneous	590	5,719	9.69
Newspapers	227	9,442	41.59
Total:	14,179	231,362	16.31

APPENDIX 4

National Library of Australia, blanket orders current U.S. and British imprints, JULY 1976-MARCH 1977

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Total No. U.S.</i>	<i>Total Price US\$</i>	<i>Total No. British</i>	<i>Total Price £</i>
Bibliography and General Reference	12	841.09	22	128.90
Business Organisation and Systems	136	1,840.22	117	750.30
Computers	23	440.35	15	92.55
Economics	206	2,946.00	108	763.35
Education	160	1,956.82	115	432.45
Environment	107	1,666.62	27	166.50
Fine Arts	296	4,839.95	376	1,938.60
Geography	42	732.48	114	677.85
History	289	4,017.75	472	2,790.85
Language and Literature	602	6,667.03	577	2,450.75
Law	74	1,007.39	31	238.55
Library Science	38	471.84	37	180.20
Medicine	576	12,204.88	287	1,921.82
Music	56	726.93	85	503.63
Philosophy	53	721.36	28	168.20
Politics and Government	289	4,217.42	144	746.55
Religion	128	1,277.31	125	544.00
Science	328	8,412.07	246	1,783.48
Sociology	566	7,318.61	257	1,282.55
Technology	134	2,806.75	171	1,209.64
Miscellaneous	86	1,161.10	243	1,099.60
Newspapers	3	34.15	—	—
Total:	<u>4,204</u>	<u>66,307.24</u>	<u>3,597</u>	<u>19,870.32</u>
		A\$60,279.30 at 15.4.77		A\$31,047.37 at 15.4.77
		Average price A\$14.33		Average price A\$8.63

APPENDIX 5

National Library of Australia, subject breakdown
of subscriptions paid for overseas journals, JULY 1975-JUNE 1976

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Total Price \$A</i>	<i>Average Unit Price \$A</i>
Bibliography and General Reference	435	31,030	71.33
Business Organisation and Systems	339	6,370	18.79
Computers	115	6,986	60.74
Economics	449	14,938	33.26
Education	446	10,147	22.75
Environment	118	3,108	26.33
Fine Arts	278	3,755	13.50
Geography	204	4,482	21.97
History	522	5,122	9.81
Language and Literature	756	9,952	13.16
Law	546	11,278	20.65
Library Science	191	4,304	22.53
Medicine	1,226	43,012	35.08
Music	119	1,275	10.71
Philosophy	101	1,641	16.24
Politics and Government	514	9,787	19.04
Rare Books	4	705	176.25
Religion	208	2,179	10.47
Science	2,629	113,547	43.19
Sociology	519	8,835	17.02
Technology	1,803	60,095	33.33
Miscellaneous	777	12,777	16.44
Newspapers	662	24,955	37.69
Total:	12,961	390,280	30.11

APPENDIX 6

Forty two journals most-cited by SCI, 30 MAY 1977

Title	1976 cost \$	1977 cost \$	per cent +
Journal of the American Chemical Society	100	126	26
Physical Review	314	396	26.1
Journal of Biological Chemistry	165	209	26.6
Nature	59	55	-8.7
Journal of the Chemical Society	551	656	19
Journal of Chemical Physics	163	219	34.4
Science	43	54	25.5
Biochimica et Biophysica Acta	1,328	1,849	39.2
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America	50	58	16
Biochemical Journal	233	247	6
Lancet	20	23	15
Physical Review Letters	75	96	28
American Journal of Physiology	110	118	7.2
Journal of Organic Chemistry	93	117	25.8
Journal of Applied Physics	85	118	38.8
Journal of Molecular Biology	330	294	10.9
Journal of Physiology (London)	169	234	38.4
Journal of Cell Biology	109	135	23.8
Journal of Clinical Investigation	60	65	8.3
Journal of Physical Chemistry	86	108	25.5
Chemische Berichte	205	266	29.7
British Medical Journal	35	33	-5.7
Astrophysical Journal	183	183	-0
Analytical Chemistry	11	14	27.2
Zhurnal Eksperimentalnoi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki	114	151	32.4
Journal of Bacteriology	78	98	25.6
Biochemistry	63	104	65
Nuclear Physics	1,246	1,783	43
Physics Letters	216	371	71.7
Tetrahedron Letters	174	195	12
Journal of Experimental Medicine	53	67	26.4
Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics	245	359	46.5
Journal of Polymer Science	352	466	32.3
Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications	170	240	41.1
Federation Proceedings	36	43	19.4
Journal of Physics	974	1,016	4.3
Acta Crystallographica	271	340	25.4
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR	288	380	31.9
Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics	97	120	23.7
Angewandte Chemie	73	89	21.9
Journal of Immunology	88	109	23.8
Fizika Tverdogo Tela	83	110	32.5

Average percentage increase over
38 titles 1976 comp. to 1977: 24.8

APPENDIX 7

Table 3.4
Australian Municipal Libraries (a) Bookstock (Millions)
(Percentage Changes Shown in Brackets)

State	Urban					Rural					Total				
	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76
New South Wales (b)	3.45	3.70 (+7)	3.97 (+7)	4.17 (+5)	4.83 (+15.8)	1.15	1.25 (+9)	1.29 (+3)	1.31 (+2)	1.50 (+22.1)	4.60	4.95 (+8)	5.26 (+6)	5.48 (+4)	6.33 (+15)
Victoria (b)	2.49	2.66 (+6)	2.85 (+7)	3.10 (+8)	3.24 (+4.4)	1.08	1.12 (+4)	1.17 (+4)	1.22 (+3)	1.25 (+2)	3.57	3.78 (+6)	4.02 (+6)	4.32 (+7)	4.49 (+3)
Queensland (b)(c)															
(1) Free Libs	0.32	0.33 (+4)	0.37 (+11)	0.40 (+8)	0.34 (-15)	0.44	0.47 (+9)	0.52 (+9)	0.54 (+5)	0.80 (+48)	0.76	0.80 (+7)	0.89 (+10)	0.94 (+6)	1.15 (+22)
(2) Subscription Libs	0.57	0.58 (+2)	0.59 (+2)	0.79 (-)	0.78 (+32)	0.03	0.03 (-)	0.04 (+20)	0.04 (-)	(-4)	0.60	0.61 (+2)	0.63 (+2)	0.63 (-)	0.78 (+24)
South Australia (c)															
(1) Municipal Libs	0.25	0.27 (+11)	0.31 (+16)	0.35 (+13)	0.44 (+26)	0.010	0.010 (+1)	0.012 (+13)	0.012 (+4)	0.11	0.26	0.28 (+8)	0.32 (+14)	0.36 (+12)	0.55 (+53)
(2) Subscription Libs	d)0.27	0.27 (-)	0.26 (-4)	d)0.26 (-)	n/a	d)0.49	0.49 (-)	0.48 (-2)	d)0.48 (-)	n/a	d)0.76	0.76 (-)	0.74 (-3)	d)0.74 (-)	
Western Australia	0.40	0.42 (+5)	0.47 (+12)	0.50 (+6)	0.56 (+12)	0.15	0.17 (+13)	0.17 (-)	0.18 (+6)	0.35 (+94.4)	0.55	0.59 (+7)	0.64 (+8)	0.68 (+6)	0.91 (+33)
Tasmania	0.30	0.31 (+3)	0.32 (+3)	0.33 (+3)	n/a	0.19	0.19 (-)	0.20 (+5)	0.22 (+10)	n/a	0.49	0.50 (+2)	0.52 (+4)	0.55 (+6)	0.70
Total - All States															
(1) Municipal Libs	7.35	7.83 (+7)	8.41 (+7)	9.02 (+7)		3.10	3.30 (+6)	3.45 (+5)	3.59 (+4)		10.45	11.13 (+7)	11.86 (+7)	12.61 (+6)	
(2) Subscription Libs (Qld and SA)	0.84	0.85 (+1)	0.85 (-)	0.85 (-)		0.52	0.52 (-)	0.52 (-)	0.52 (-)		1.36	1.37 (-)	1.37 (-)	1.37 (-)	
(3) Total	8.19	8.68 (+6)	9.25 (+7)	9.87 (+7)		3.62	3.82 (+6)	3.97 (+4)	4.11 (+4)		11.81	12.50 (+6)	13.23 (+6)	13.98 (+6)	

(a) Including subscription libraries in Queensland and South Australia, but excluding all State Libraries.

(b) Rural bookstocks in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are overstated in relation to urban bookstocks, as bookstocks held by regional library services outside the metropolitan areas have been regarded as rural even though containing substantial urban elements.

(c) Stocks of libraries and subscription library services have been shown separately.

(d) Estimate.

APPENDIX 8

Table 3.5
Australian Municipal Libraries Bookstock
Per Capita

State	Urban					Rural					Total				
	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76
New South Wales (a)	0.85	0.90	0.95	0.99	1.38	2.21	2.37	2.43	2.44	1.34	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.15	1.37
Victoria (a)	0.81	0.85	0.91	0.98	1.23	1.34	1.41	1.45	1.5	1.55	1.09	1.15	1.21	1.28	1.3
Queensland (a) (b)															
(1) Free libraries	0.50	0.51	0.56	0.59	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.33	1.35	1.19	0.75	0.78	0.84	0.87	1.17
(2) Subscription Libs	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.76	1.02	0.76	0.91	0.89	0.77		0.76	0.77	0.78	0.76	1.02
South Australia (b)															
(1) Municipal Libs	0.39	0.42	0.47	0.54	0.70	0.85	0.86	0.97	1.01	1.02	0.40	0.43	0.48	0.55	0.80
(2) Subscription Libs	c0.84	0.82	0.77	c)0.75	n/a	c)3.33	3.24	3.14	c)3.05	n/a	c)1.60	1.59	1.52	c)1.50	n/a
Western Australia	0.62	0.64	0.69	0.71	0.70	0.86	0.94	0.98	1.01	1.03	0.67	0.70	0.75	0.78	0.79
Tasmania	1.43	1.46	1.53	1.56	n/a	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.17	n/a	1.24	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.74
Total - All States															
(1) Municipal Libs	0.67	0.71	0.75	0.79		1.70	1.78	1.84	1.88		0.82	0.86	0.90	0.95	
(2) Subscription Libs															
(Queensland, South Australia)	0.77	0.79	0.78	0.78		2.69	2.67	2.63	2.60		1.08	1.06	1.06	1.06	
(3) Total	0.70	0.73	0.76	0.81		2.01	2.06	2.09	2.11		0.94	0.98	1.03	1.07	

(a) Rural bookstocks in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are overstated in relation to urban bookstocks, as bookstocks held by regional library services outside the metropolitan areas have been regarded as rural even though containing substantial urban elements.

(b) Stocks of municipal and subscription library services have been shown separately.

(c) Estimate.

Source: Questionnaires completed by local government authorities.

APPENDIX 9

Table 3.6
Australian Municipal Libraries
Expenditure on Bookstock in Millions of Dollars
(Percentage changes in Brackets)

State	Urban (c)					Rural (c)					Total				
	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76
New South Wales	1.248	1.175 (-6)	1.678 (+43)	1.857 (+11)		0.288	0.379 (+32)	0.390 (+3)	0.373 (-4)		1.536	1.554 (+1)	2.068 (+33)	2.230 (+8)	2.920 (+31)
Victoria	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.025	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.676	1.341	1.714 (+28)	1.467 (-14)	2.033 (+39)	2.701 (+33)
Queensland (a) Free	0.120	0.176 (+47)	0.160 (-9)	0.198 (+24)	0.181 (-8)	0.119	0.173 (+45)	0.192 (+11)	0.207 (+8)	0.432 (+108)	0.239	0.349 (+46)	0.352 (+1)	0.405 (+15)	0.614 (+51)
Queensland (b) Subs.	0.176	0.266 (+50)	0.349 (+31)	0.349 (-)	0.445 (+27)	0.002	0.006 (+131)	0.006 (-)	0.009 (+50)	(-50)	0.178	0.272 (+52)	0.365 (+30)	0.388 (+1)	0.445 (+24)
South Australia (a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.401	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.086	0.299	0.275 (-8)	0.334 (+21)	0.476 (+43)	0.487 (+2.3)
Western Australia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		0.477	0.610 (+28)	0.646 (+6)	0.708 (+10)	1.007 (+42)
Tasmania	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		0.231	0.264 (+14)	0.284 (+8)	0.325 (+124)	0.369 (+14)
Total - All States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		4.361	5.102 (+17)	5.577 (+9)	6.923 (+24)	8.543 (+23)

(a) Statistics for municipal libraries.

(b) Statistics for subscription libraries.

(c) In South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, books for municipal libraries are purchased centrally, and it has not been possible to dissect expenditure between urban and rural.

Source: Questionnaires completed by local government authorities.

APPENDIX 10

Table 3.7
Book Resources of State Libraries
(000's)

State	Reference Collections						Support Collections for Municipal Libraries						Serials					
	19	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76
New South Wales		1036	1091	1295	1353	1414	1466	80	84	89	93	98	102	30.9	31.9	35.7	38.6	40.6
Victoria (a)		940	955	970	985	1000	1010							7.7	8.6	9.0	9.8	10.3
Queensland		297	306	320	334	288	303	95	97	107	108	80	145	4.7	7.6	8.7	9.9	7.8
South Australia		423	441	455	467	484	509	(b)437	522	544	578	475	195	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.3
Western Australia		330	335	342	350	356	376	(b)754	799	860	929	1000	44	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.1
Tasmania		108	113	120	125	134	181	(b)646	669	683	698	759	20	0.6	0.8	1.0	3.0	3.5
All States		3134	3241	3502	3614	3676	3845							55.5	61.1	66.8	74.2	75.6

(a) Approximate figures only.

(b) These figures represent the total book stock of the public library system and cannot be isolated from the support collections. However, in the case of WA, the figure for 1976 does show an attempt to isolate out the support collections (Maintenance and Development).

Source: Questionnaires completed by State Library Authorities.

APPENDIX 11

Table 5.1
Australian Public Libraries
Principal Sources of Revenue 1975-76

	State Governments		Local Government	State and Local Government	Local Government		State Government	
	State Libraries	Municipal Libraries	Municipal Libraries	Total	Total expenditure on Municipal Libraries		Total expenditure on Municipal Libraries	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	per cent		per cent	
					1974/75	1975/76	1974/75	1975/76
New South Wales (per capita)	4.0 (0.79)	4.584 (0.99)	14.922 (3.24)	23.506 (4.78)	78.4	76.5	21.6	23.5
Victoria (per capita)	2.472 (0.67)	7.677 (2.09)	8.489 (2.31)	18.638 (4.98)	54.4	52.51	45.6	47.49
Queensland (per capita)	2.234 (1.12)	1.327 (0.66)	3.138 (1.57)	6.699 (3.17)	83.6	70.28	16.4	29.72
South Australia (per capita)	2.966 (2.35)	0.997 (0.77)	1.306 (1.04)	5.269 (4.18)	18.8	56.71	81.2	43.29
Western Australia (per capita)	1.07 (.093)	1.75 (1.531)	2.349 (2.06)	5.169 (4.42)	60.3	57.31	39.7	42.69
Tasmania (per capita)	3.423 (8.437)		.588 (1.5)	4.011 (9.845)	26.6	14.66	73.4	85.34
All States	16.165	16.335	30.792	63.292				

Source: Questionnaires completed by State Library Authorities

APPENDIX 14

Comparison of monograph and non-book collections in original colleges of advanced education libraries 1975 (2)*

<i>Present name of college</i>	<i>Non-book items held</i>		<i>Monographs</i>
	<i>Slides</i>	<i>Others</i>	
N.S.W. Institute of Technology	3,730	3,268	90,270
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	4,058	74	41,582
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	1,977	3,002	45,996
Caulfield Institute of Technology	N.A.	1,033	69,301
Footscray Institute of Technology	1,269	218	40,028
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	75	396	23,187
Gordon Institute of Technology	1,561	1,412	57,300
Preston Institute of Technology	1,300	312	26,211
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	28,478	9,444	119,841
Swinburne College of Technology	1,178	1,854	90,073
Derling Downs Institute of Advanced Education	3,424	2,881	51,595
Queensland Institute of Technology	4,885	2,766	56,532
South Australian Institute of Technology (Adelaide)	7,100	2,696	71,900
West Australian Institute of Technology	32,814	9,616	154,387
Tasmanian College of Advanced Education	34,218	40,526	124,675
Canberra College of Advanced Education	6,163	14,162	119,758

* Table prepared from statistics supplied in Wainwright E.J. and J.E. Dean,
op. cit. pp. 31 & 39.

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regional information system for Councillors, Council staff, residents, etc. was in progress and being sponsored by the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development.

WEST Information, another Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development project on the relationship of decision-making and information processes as they relate to local government in the western region of Sydney was nearing completion.

In West Australia a study of the information needs of residents, businesses and all other organizations within the South Metropolitan Region No. 12 was continuing at Murdoch University.

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APPENDIX 12

Statistics of Books in Community Languages

	N.S.W.	S.A.	Tas.	Vic.*	W.A.	Total
Afrikaans	—	1	—	—	—	1
Albanian	—	4	—	92	—	96
Arabic	846	—	—	35	—	881
Bosnian	8	—	—	—	—	8
Bulgarian	2	1	—	23	—	26
Chinese	30	13	—	—	—	43
Czech	77	469	200	58	—	804
Danish	159	4	—	20	—	183
Dutch	2,745	1,420	200	2,762	1,650	7,127
Esperanto	—	25	—	13	—	41
Estonian	26	87	—	—	—	113
Finnish	232	8	—	21	—	261
French	6,013	1,925	5,000	4,071	2,537	19,546
German	6,523	4,108	1,000	4,800	1,683	18,114
Greek	3,149	1,270	500	12,411	—	17,330
Hebrew	211	2	—	76	—	289
Hungarian	347	558	300	584	—	1,789
Indonesian	6	—	—	—	—	6
Irish	—	11	—	—	—	11
Italian	6,471	3,103	800	15,409	1,417	27,200
Japanese	243	—	—	—	348	591
Latin	—	—	—	19	—	19
Latvian	23	906	—	—	—	929
Lithuanian	21	144	50	155	—	370
Malaysian	5	—	—	—	188*	193
Maltese	732	—	—	987	—	1,816
Norwegian	165	4	—	—	—	169
Persian	1	—	—	—	—	1
Polish	1,333	1,110	100	1,126	—	3,669
Portuguese	235	26	—	32	—	293
Rumanian	46	6	—	—	—	52
Russian	1,568	1,017	250	611	—	3,446
Slovak	—	5	—	14	—	19
Spanish	2,717	693	200	1,278	325	5,213
Swahili	1	—	—	—	—	1
Swedish	147	77	—	11	—	235
Turkish	1,543	5	—	7,184	—	8,732
Ukrainian	115	162	—	43	—	320
Vietnamese	2	—	—	—	—	2
Welsh	2	3	—	—	—	5
Yiddish	—	—	—	283	—	283
Yugoslav languages	1,351	259	765	5,633	—	8,008
Other languages	—	—	—	—	112***	112
Latin, Greek, Hebrew						
Scandinavian**						
East European***						
Total	37,095	17,683	9,500	57,785	8,260	130,323

*Victorian total does not include detailed holdings of 2 libraries (5,725 vols) or State Library of Victoria (External Services Section) (1660 vols.) *Includes Indonesian

Scandinavian (W.A.) - 10 *E. Europe (W.A.) - 87

APPENDIX 13

Increase in holdings of non-book materials in original college of advanced education libraries, 1970-1975*

Present Name of College	Total Non-Book Items Held								Increase 1970-75	
	1970		1972		1974		1975		Slides	Other
	Slides	Other	Slides	Other	Slides	Other	Slides	Other		
New South Wales Institute of Technology	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,493	1,558	3,730	3,268	N.A.	N.A.
Ballarat College of Advanced Education	701	3	2,661	7	3,144	32	4,058	74	3,357	71
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	355	523	1,044	525	1,651	2,526	1,977	3,002	1,622	2,479
Caulfield Institute of Technology	116	196	1,538	232	1,248	598	N.A.	1,033	N.A.	837
Footscray Institute of Technology	0	5	0	29	107	111	1,269	218	1,269	213
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	286	75	396	N.A.	N.A.
Gordon Institute of Technology	300	290	1,282	985	1,513	1,388	1,561	1,412	1,261	1,122
Preston Institute of Technology	0	2	544	304	544	N.A.	1,300	312	1,300	310
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	5,747	251	13,083	1,798	22,492	6,199	28,478	9,444	2,731	9,193
Swinburne College of Technology	470	395	641	558	533	1,125	1,178	1,854	708	1,459
Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education	0	130	1,311	614	2,549	2,551	3,424	2,881	3,424	2,751
Queensland Institute of Technology	0	83	0	145	664	44	4,885	2,766	4,885	2,683
South Australian Institute of Technology (Adelaide)	3,000	126	3,500	465	5,500	1,735	7,100	2,696	4,100	2,570
Western Australian Institute of Technology	5,000	796	15,000	2,836	26,680	6,374	32,814	9,616	27,814	8,820
Tasmanian College of Advanced Education	N.A.	N.A.	257	22,780	26,432	34,850	34,218	40,526	N.A.	N.A.
Canberra College of Advanced Education	636	351	636	945	5,117	1,749	6,163	14,162	5,527	13,811
Median	355	196	1,163	542	2,549	1,125	3,730	2,731	3,385	2,535

The definition on 'non-book materials' has been taken to indicate all materials other than books and pamphlets, periodicals and other printed serials, music scores, and microforms.

* Table appears in, Wainwright E.J. and J.E. Dean. *Measures of adequacy for library collections in Australian colleges of advanced education*. Perth, W.A.I.T., 1976, p. 39.

APPENDIX C: WORKING PARTY ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW OF THE YEAR

A notable continuation of the regional information studies which began with *Westudy* in 1975 is Margaret Trask and Marina Garlick's *Access and Attitude: the Report of the Library and Information Services Study, Sydney Western Region* (Canberra, Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, 1975 [released 1976]). While local inquiries into use and non-use of particular library services are to be encouraged, regional studies are essential in gathering and presenting overall information on which planning and coordination of information services may proceed.

Possibly the most influential piece of research carried out in Australia in 1976 will prove to be M.J. Ramsden's *Evaluation of Public Library Service in Victoria* which has been funded by the Library Council of Victoria. Ramsden's methodology for applying output measures to a sample of Victorian public libraries could well be copied in other states. The Working Party looks forward to the publication of Ramsden's study.

Network feasibility studies form another category of research study. Since publication in 1974 by the Library Council of Victoria of the *Technilib Feasibility Study Phase I and Phase II*, the CAVAL (Jack Cohen and Associates, *Cooperative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries: I Cataloguing*, Melbourne, Victorian Universities and Colleges Committee, 1976) and CLANN (Carmel Maguire and Dorothy Peake, *Report on Investigation of the Cataloguing Requirements of the New South Wales Colleges of Advanced Education Libraries*, Sydney, New South Wales Higher Education Board, 1976) reports have been published. There is also a series of feasibility studies relating to creation or continuation of bibliographical centres for the Technical and Further Education library services in all States. These studies have been funded by the federal Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC). There is also interest in the continuing work of Douglas Down and Wesley Young for the Schools Commission on the feasibility of creating central cataloguing services for all Australian schools.

A research initiative at the University of Queensland is one which the Working Party would like to see imitated elsewhere. Joy Guyatt, the University's

Undergraduate Librarian, was seconded for six months to the Tertiary Education Institute where she carried out the research project which has been reported as *The Role of the University's Library Resources in Teaching and Learning in the Department of Government* (St. Lucia, University of Queensland, Tertiary Education Institute, 1976).

While the difficulties of listing student work in progress are numerous, the Working Party believes that at least a central listing of live thesis topics is desirable. At present theses are not reported to ISORID and there is no central listing available to schools of librarianship or to the profession generally.

In general the Working Party's review for 1976 suggests that research activity remains low and that this is related both to the slow growth of higher degree programmes in the schools of librarianship and to the lack of opportunities for interchange between practitioners and academics. It is to be hoped that retraction of public funds does not cause diminution of activity in general and in network feasibility and regional information studies in particular. Without such research Australian librarians will be forced to operate individually and collectively from an inadequate knowledge base and will be led to rely on intuition or to adopt United States and British solutions in the hope that they will solve Australian problems.

APPENDIX D: WORKING PARTY ON SYSTEMS AND COMMUNICATIONS REVIEW OF THE YEAR

LIBRARY NETWORK DEVELOPMENTS IN 1976

Victoria

The main Victorian developments in 1976 were the CAVAL project (Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries), and, although not strictly speaking a library network but a central processing unit, Technilib.

Late in 1975 the Victorian Universities and Colleges Committee (V.U.C.C.) commissioned a consultant's study to examine appropriate mechanisms and the necessary resources for co-operation between their libraries. This initial study was limited to the field of possible co-operation in the area of monograph cataloguing. The CAVAL Report was received by the V.U.C.C. in May 1976. The Steering Committee and the State Librarian recommended to the V.U.C.C. at the end of 1976, and acceptance of the report as a preliminary assessment of the broad strategic requirements for co-operative action. Other recommendations were concerned with setting up a permanent institutional agency to manage the network and prepare a specification for a shared cataloguing system.

Technilib was established in October 1975 by agreement between five regional libraries, after a feasibility study funded by the Library Council of Victoria found the concept of a co-operative technical services centre based on MARC to be both feasible and desirable. The Centre began operations in July 1976. Membership is open to Victorian public libraries.

New South Wales

A number of networks committees and co-operating groups have been established to watch developments. Chief among these are a sub-committee of the New South Wales Regional Committee, the Illawarra Regional Librarians Co-operation Committee and, not restricted to New South Wales, the AACOBS Consultative Committee on Shared Cataloguing Systems. A state plan for co-operative developments in New South Wales is due to be issued during 1977.

The libraries of Colleges of Advanced Education are investigating setting up a library network, CLANN, under the auspices of the Higher Education Board of New South Wales.

South Australia

The Colleges of Advanced Education and the South Australian Institute of Technology, have set up the South Australian Colleges of Advanced Education Network or SAENET, to provide central computing facilities for administrative, teaching and library purposes.

The first library applications for implementation are expected in early 1977.

Western Australia

1976 saw the birth of an Interim Network Planning Committee to discuss the formation of a Western Australian Computer Network. Proposals have been submitted by the Interim Committee to the State Government seeking the establishment of such a network and recommending that, in addition to its data communication responsibilities, this body play an advisory role in the development of computing in government and education in this State, with particular emphasis on the joint development and purchase of software. Material for recommendations is being drawn from working parties in various specialist areas. Of particular interest is the Sub-Committee on Computing in Libraries.

National Library of Australia

The National Library was engaged in preparatory work in the latter half of 1976 prior to presenting its proposal on the ACI Computer Network to the library community.

A meeting was held at the National Library in May to discuss the introduction of the MEDLINE Network, the on-line version of the MEDLARS service. The meeting was attended by representatives of universities in capital cities throughout Australia. Training Courses for analysts outside the National Library were held in the latter part of the year. The first remote terminals used to interface on a regular basis with the network were connected in September and by the end of 1976, terminals were operating from nine universities and the Department of Health.

Planning for a wider on-line network was commenced to increase the number of participants and the size of the data base offered on-line.

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APPENDIX E: WORKING PARTY ON USER NEEDS REVIEW OF THE YEAR

PUBLICATIONS

Although 1976 was a year in which few user studies were published, a number of items, both formal user studies and general items, gave insight into user needs.

At Melbourne University, Patricia A.G. Alonso reported on the information needs of architects in *Information needs and use study* (1).

A study of student use and expectation of library service at the South Australian Institute of Technology North Terrace Campus was published during the year by Dennis R. Walter. (2).

Student use of the library in Victorian technical schools, and their attitudes towards libraries were explored by Patricia Brosnan, who published her findings in the *Australian school librarian*. (3)

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into Public Libraries, *Public Libraries in Australia*, indicated the user needs which had been expressed within submissions to the Committee. (4)

Similarly the proceedings of a Melbourne conference on *Library Service to Migrants* gave valuable insights into the needs of individuals and minority groups, as expressed by themselves. (5)

A number of important reports, notably on the Trask and Garlick *Access and Attitude* study, commissioned by the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, and referred to in the 1975 Working Party review, remain as yet unpublished. Similarly a study funded by the Social Welfare Commission on information transfer among a group of Australian social workers in a hospital agency, completed by Carmel Maquire in 1976, has not been generally released.

However one of this type of report was made more widely available than before through AGPS in 1976 i.e. the *WESTUDY Report*. (6)

The South Australian Council of Social Service report, *Towards a regional information system*, considered the question of making consumer information and information for planning available to all those who need it. (7)

WORK IN PROGRESS AT THE END OF 1976

A study in four Melbourne regions which aims at creating the nucleus of a